

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,83
1940

FULL MEASURE
STRINGLESS GREEN POD
SNAP BEANS

WOOD'S
TESTED
SEEDS

WOOD'S
PERFECTION
CANTALOUPE

WOOD'S
EARLIEST
PROLIFIC
SQUASH

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

No. 566



No. 1286



THE Best IN Flowers

All America Gold, Silver and Bronze Medal and Award of Merit Winners and Outstanding New Varieties.

No. 583



No. 1184 Scabiosa. BLUE MOON. Awarded Honorable Mention in the All America trials. As different from the older scabiosa types as Golden Gleam differs from the single types of nasturtium. The flowers are beehive shaped with broad, heavy, wavy petals, eliminating the pincushion center entirely, and of course fully double. They are large and deep, 2 3/4 inches across, 2 inches deep. The color is a rich, deep lavender blue. The flowers are held proudly erect on long stems. A beautiful cut flower. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

No. 583 Antirrhinum. ROSALIE. All America Bronze Medal Winner. An entirely new color in snapdragons, a rich deep rose with an underlying tone of topaz or amber, giving it a richness that makes it stand out conspicuously among all other colors. A vigorous grower with 10 to 30 lateral spikes besides the large central spike. It is rust resistant. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

No. 1092 Petunia. GLOW. All America Silver Medal Winner. A dwarf, compact, ball shaped petunia of the bedding type. The color is bright rose-red with lighter throat. Extremely free-flowering all season, of rich coloring, true and a wonderfully beautiful variety for any garden. Pkt. 50c.

No. 566 Ageratum. MIDGET BLUE. All America Silver Medal Winner. The truest and most compact dwarf ageratum yet produced that comes uniformly dwarf and true to color from seeds. Only 3 to 4 inches high with delicate fine foliage and practically smothered with ageratum blue flowers. Pkt. 35c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.

No. 1286 Zinnia. SUPER CROWN O'GOLD. The most outstanding large flowered zinnia introduction since Dahlia Flowered. The flowers are exceedingly showy, 5 inches or over across. Our strain contains a wide range of pastel shades including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff as well as pure white and cream. Each petal is overlaid at the base with a deep golden yellow. Decorative in the garden and unexcelled for cutting. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

No. 1251 Verbena. BLUE SENTINEL. All America Bronze Medal Winner. The flower heads are round, well formed, about 2 inches across; the individual florets 3/4 inch across. The plants are dwarf and erect, never break apart or appear bare in the center as do the spreading types; 10 inches high, 20 inches wide, much branched, each upright stem bearing an attractive head of rich blue flowers. Each plant bears 40 to 50 clusters when in full bloom. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

No. 959 Marigold. SUNSET GIANTS. The largest flower ever known in marigolds, averaging 5 inches under ordinary culture, and produced in such profusion that a plant in bloom is one of the show spots in the garden. The sweet-scented flowers are full centered with broad heavy petals gracefully overlapping to make a flower even larger than the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia. The colors range from deep orange to lemon yellow, with a delightful new shade of primrose. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

No. 1092



No. 1251



No. 959



WOOD'S NEW VARIETIES and SPECIALTIES

Among this year's New Varieties and Specialties we offer several outstanding and desirable varieties that will add much to the value of your garden and delight your table. They are worthy kinds and deserve a place in your garden.

Baby Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

In flavor like Fordhook Bush Lima. In growth like Henderson's Bush Lima. Winner of the Silver Medal in the All-American trials.

In crossing Henderson's Bush Lima with one of the potato lima types, the introducer has brought to you an early and prolific bush lima that will produce abundantly in sections where, because of temperature, the Fordhook will not set pods satisfactorily. The pods hold 3 to 4 small, fat, plump beans that are bright green when fresh and have the chestnutty flavor similar to Fordhook. In our photograph note the number of pods on a single plant. Unfortunately the supply this season is exceedingly limited. **Pkt. 25c.**



Baby Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

This superb melon is described on page 16. We call especial attention to it so you will not miss having in your garden this season what we think is the most delicious of all the orange-fleshed cantaloupes. Read about it on page 16. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.50, postpaid.**

Hybrid Sugar Corns

They should be preferred just as are hybrid field corns because they are better and more uniform yielders and of finer quality than the open pollinated types. They make a stronger root growth, sturdier stalks and have greater disease resistance. Plant Golden Cross Bantam for early use, Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen for your main crop.

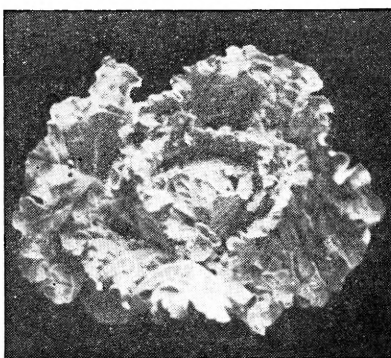
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not postpaid, 1b. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

HYBRID STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

Carolina Header Collard

Hard Heading — Short Stemmed —
Hardest of All Collards.

A collard that heads up like a cabbage, yet is hardy enough to stand more severe winters than any collard we know. It makes a nice sized solid head with just enough bottom leaves to protect it. The stalk is very short, the head is firm, the leaves are spaced close together; it is a late seeder. In flavor we do not believe any collard can compare with it. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**



Carolina Header Collard

Plentiful Stringless

Green Pod Beans

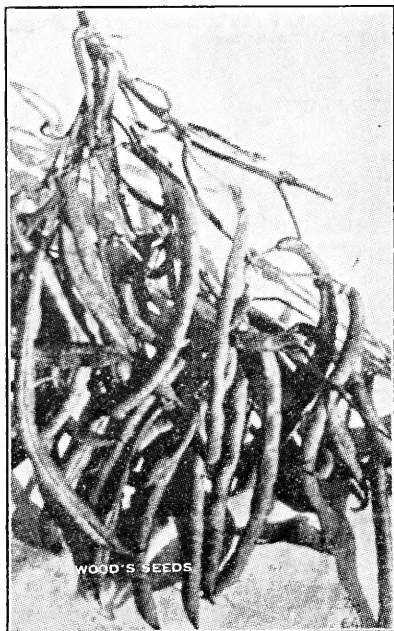
Black Seeded Bountiful

Plentiful lives up to its name in productiveness, bearing medium dark green pods 7 inches or more in length, straight and somewhat larger than Bountiful; entirely stringless at all stages of growth, and of the highest quality. It would be hard to imagine a finer flat podded, green snap bean. Ready for picking in about 48 days. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not postpaid, 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90.**

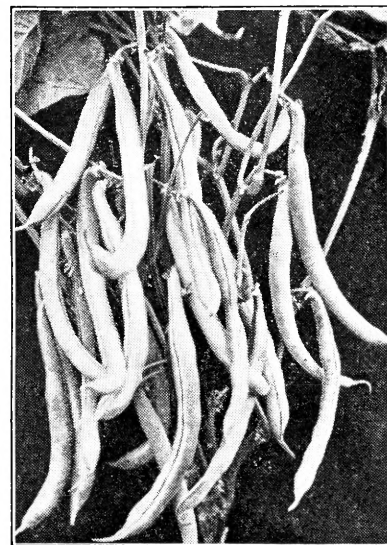
Commodore Stringless Green Pod Beans

Dwarf Kentucky Wonder

All-America Award of Merit Winner. We offered it among our specialties last year, but the supply was not nearly enough and many were denied the growing of this unusual bean. It is a dwarf Kentucky Wonder that is generously productive of big, long, round stringless pods 8 to 9 inches long, frequently 10 inches. These pods are of excellent quality; very fleshy, brittle, of fine texture, fiberless and stringless at all stages of growth. For a variety that produces such long pods it is remarkably productive, as can be seen by our photograph of a single plant. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95. Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60.**



Commodore Stringless Green
Pod Beans



Plentiful Stringless Green Pod Beans

Wood's NEW VARIETIES AND SPECIALTIES

WOOD'S CERTIFIED No. 23 SUDAN GRASS

One of the best quick growing summer hay or pasture crops, relished by all livestock, including hogs and poultry. It makes much more growth than regular Sudan Grass from which it was developed. Sometimes 100 stems stool out from one seed. It frequently can be pastured three weeks after sowing, or cut for hay 3 or 4 times a season. Hugh MacRae, of Wilmington, N. C., a leading Southern pasture crop authority, recommends sudan highly for summer pasture: "This valuable grass may be sown from April 1st to August. It grows faster than soybeans. One acre will pasture one cow from June through October." (See picture and description on page 53). **By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$2.65; 50 lbs. \$5.15. Not postpaid, 5 to 24 lbs. 10c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 8c lb.; 100 lbs. 7c per lb.**

LADINO CLOVER

A mammoth strain of White Dutch Clover. **The best year round pasture crop** where moisture is plentiful. Supports 4 head of cattle per acre. Grows luxuriantly, 12 inches tall. Runs on the ground, one plant covering two feet. Can be pastured in spring and hay cut three times in summer. Produces a heavy tonnage of rich succulent feed relished by all livestock. 12 to 24% protein. Lasts 4 to 8 years. Lime, phosphate and manure help it. Seed in spring, 5 lbs. per acre, followed by light harrowing. It is better seeded 3 lbs. per acre with dallas grass, carpet grass, red top, meadow fescue, Kentucky blue, orchard grass and timothy. **By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$5.25; 10 lbs. \$10.35; 25 lbs. \$24.25. Not postpaid, 5 to 24 lbs. \$1.00 lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 97c lb.; 100 lbs. 95c lb.**

STRAWBERRY CORN

111 days. Genuine strain. Large deep sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for early feed, roasting ears, and snow white corn meal in the summer when old corn is used up. Long tight shuck. Resistant to weevil, ear worms, heat and drought. The South Carolina Experiment Station says: "It is extremely early, produces good heavy ears on a small strong stalk and is excellent for fattening hogs for early market." **By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00. Not postpaid, peck 75c; ½ bus. \$1.30; bus. \$2.25; 5-bus. lots \$2.10 bus.**

WOOD'S HYBRID SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE

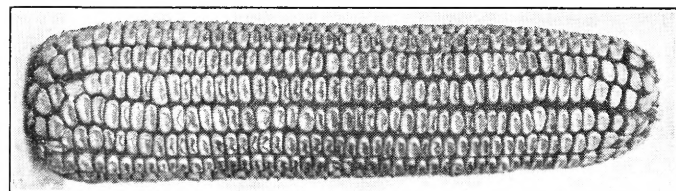
CORNS Stronger Stalks, Greater Tonnage, More Grain and Feeding Value.

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES—100 days. Earliest and best ensilage corn for West Virginia and northern states. D. H. Kuhn, Hardy Co., W. Va., says: "It was a good success, the finest of all corn grown in our valley." B. H. Allen, Burlington Co., N. J., says: "It surpassed any corn I ever planted and was more resistant to corn borer. The stalks and ears were very large, foliage thick and started right at the ground."

WOOD'S HYBRID RED SWEEPSTAKES—110 days. Produces more feed per acre than any other ensilage corn in Middle Atlantic States. It outyielded the leading local variety and 37 hybrids in a Newark, Del., test, had no barren stalks; 99% sound corn. A Kentucky customer says: "Year after year about 9 acres of Hybrid Sweepstakes has filled my 200-ton silo. Many stalks 16 feet tall. It also yields about 120 bushels of grain per acre." **In the Cotton Belt, Use Wood's Mammoth Ensilage, page 46.**

WOOD'S HYBRID FIELD CORNS

"I am well pleased with all of Wood's Hybrid Corns. The stalks are large, each with two nice ears. I am sure many of our farmers will plant them next year and obtain very excellent yields."—H. S. Lippincott, County Agent, Warwick Co., Va.



Large Solid Ear of Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE PROLIFIC—125 days. It made the highest average yield of any white corn in Cotton Belt State Experiment Station tests. E. M. Morgan, McCormick Co., S. C., says: "I am well pleased with your hybrid corn. It is producing 10 to 1 compared to a neighbor's field planted under the same condition with a different variety."

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT—115 days. Largest ear and highest yielding white hybrid corn for Middle Atlantic States, and the section north of the Cotton Belt, and for early feed and roasting ears farther south. J. R. Wray, Henry Co., Va., says: "It surely made fine corn, running 80 to 100 bushels per acre."

PRICES TREATED FREE

with Semesan Jr.

Wood's Hybrid Field Corns..... ½ Peck Peck ½ Bus. Bus.
Hybrid Sweepstakes Ensilages..... .75 .125 2.25 4.00

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B.—RICHMOND

5-Bus. Lots
½ Peck Peck ½ Bus. Bus.
\$1.00 \$3.25 \$6.00 \$5.75
.75 .125 2.25 4.00 3.75

BY MAIL POSTPAID

½ Peck Peck ½ Bus.
\$1.25 \$2.15 \$3.95
1.00 1.65 3.45



One row of **WOOD'S GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORNS** with a vine spread of 14 feet, completely covered with pods a foot long. Ordinary blackeyes were planted in the row on the extreme right (where hat lies), but were destroyed by wilt.

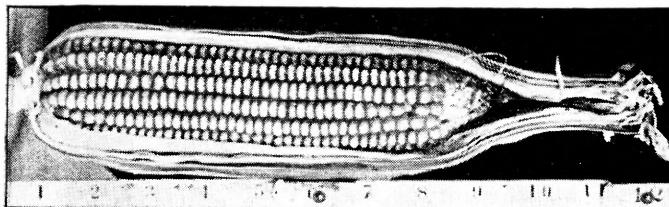
WOOD'S WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

Doubles Your Yield; More Pods per Vine; Peas Twice as Large; Better Eating Quality; Longer, Better Filled Pods. Resistant to Wilt, Nematodes, Charcoal Rot, etc.

We offer for the first time two improved wilt-resistant strains of our famous Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. They were developed on wilt-infested land by crossing Ramshorns and Iron Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas ten years ago, and backcrossing the resistant strains on Ramshorns 4 to 6 years. Out of many resistant strains tested under different conditions, we have selected two strains with everything desired in edible blackeyes for the South.

The **EARLY** strain is about 5 days earlier than ordinary Early Ramshorns and is the pea for early market. The **GIANT** strain is a week later, but yields more peas, makes a larger vine growth, and peas are nearly twice as large.

Price: Both strains—By mail postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.40. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 5 to 24 lbs. 13c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 11c lb.; 100 lbs. 10c lb.



Long tight shuck of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific. It outyielded all other hybrids in tests throughout Mississippi, with only 2% weevil infested ears to 15% for the others.

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN PROLIFIC—120 days. The only yellow corn to consistently outyield all white varieties in experiment station tests throughout the South. It produced 120 bushels per acre for R. H. Russell, the best yield ever made in Shelby Co., Ala. I. S. Newton, Granville Co., N. C., says: "It yielded 124 bushels per acre, had a tight shuck, strong uniform stalk, and no disease. Neighbors said it was the best they ever saw."

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN DENT—115 days. Best yellow hybrid for the Mid-South, or for early feed and roasting ears in the deep South. W. A. Reel, Edgefield Co., S. C., says: "It outyielded my other corn 30% in the same field, same care and fertilizer."

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT—110 days. Highest yielding yellow hybrid developed for Middle Atlantic Section. J. T. C. Hopkins, Cecil Co., Md., says: "It stood up under two severe storms that blew down other corns, and made a fine heavy yield of large uniform ears with very few nubbins." One of the best early feed corn for hogs in the South.

WOOD'S HYBRID EARLY YELLOW—100 days. Our best hybrid for West Va., Mountains of Va., Western Md., Eastern Penn., and N. J. Developed from Lancaster Surecrop and Early Leaming with the same adaptation, but higher yield. It outyielded Reid's Yellow Dent 45% in a Virginia Experiment Station test.

WOOD'S HYBRID EXTRA EARLY—90 days. Earliest maturing yellow hybrid for high altitudes in West Virginia, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania or for early feed and roasting ears in the South. T. M. Elliott, Raleigh Co., W. Va., says: "It made a record yield of excellent corn. I advised everybody to buy this seed."

WOOD'S High Grade Garden Seeds

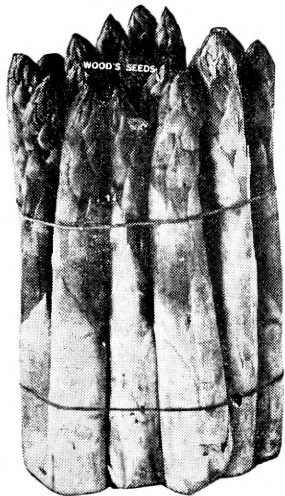
ARTICHOKE Plant in Feb. in Hot-Bed. Plant Outside in April.

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in 15-inch rows 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

1. **GREEN GLOBE**—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS—See page 65.

ASPARAGUS



Plant in March in good, rich soil. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

3. **WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT**—A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, luscious stalks with firm tips. The color is rich deep green slightly tinted with purple at the tips. No other variety is as free from rust. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

4. **PALMETTO**—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. The deep green stalks are of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set Out in February and March.

CULTURE—Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. To make white asparagus, draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1,000.

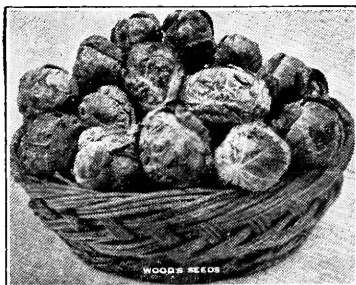
PALMETTO—By mail postpaid, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Buncher and Asparagus Knife—See page 74.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Plant from March Till July.

[100 Days].—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

No. 87. **LONG ISLAND IMPROVED**—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts.

BROCCOLI Plant in Jan. and Feb.



Italian Salad Broccoli.

No. 85. **EARLY WHITE CAPE** [150 Days].—Similar to cauliflower, the heads more divided, hardier and stands greater extremes of temperatures. Cultivate like cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

No. 86. **CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN** [90 Days].—Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. Continues to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. Easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

No. 84. **ITALIAN SALAD** [100 Days].—The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad that you are sure to like. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture, cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description (variety, name and kind), quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Wood's Seed Catalogs, Crop Specials and other literature are issued to aid our customers in selecting the varieties to plant. The information is based on our own experiences and that obtained from other reliable sources, but, as conditions vary in different sections, soils and seasons the information cannot be guaranteed.

"By Mail Postpaid" GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices," the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

\$1.00 BUYS \$1.25 WORTH

SAVE IN YOUR SEED BUYING

If your order for garden and flower seeds in packets and ounces amounts to \$1.00, you can select 25c worth of packets and ounces extra, free of charge.

If your order is for more than \$1.00 in packets and ounces, you can have in addition one-fourth more in packets and ounces at no cost for the extra quantity.

This offer applies to orders for packets and ounces only. It does not apply to orders for quarter-pounds and larger sizes, nor to onion sets, bulbs, field seeds, poultry supplies, insecticides, tools, etc.

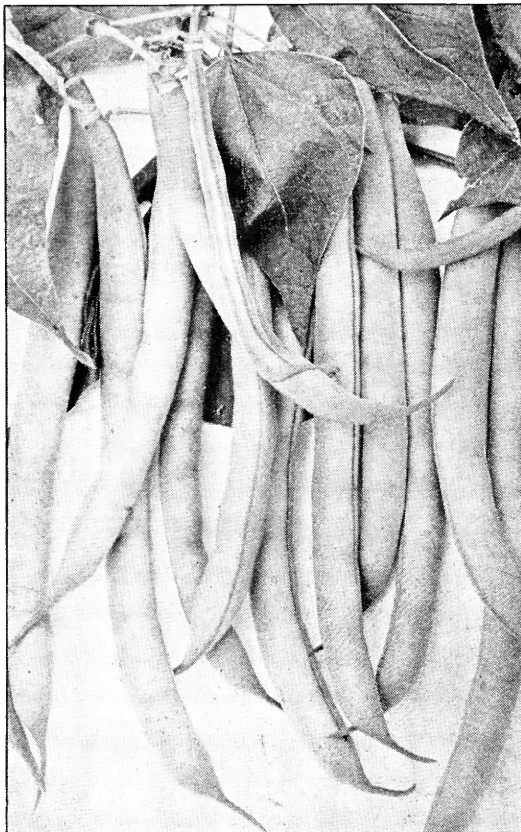
To get the benefit of this offer, cash must accompany the order. It does not apply to credit orders, nor does it apply to the total amount remitted for two or more orders sent in during the season.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Plant from April till August

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. 1 pound plants 60 feet, 75 pounds plant an acre.

For Better Crops
INOCULATE
ALL BEANS



Full Measure Stringless Green Pod Beans

20. Plentiful Stringless Green Pod —The black seeded Bountiful. For description, see page 1.

10. Commodore Stringless Green Pod —A dwarf type of Kentucky Wonder. For description, see page 1.

12. Full Measure Stringless Green Pod (52 days) — Full Measure has earliness; it is one of the most abundant bearers, and bears for a long season; it is entirely stringless, and the round 6-inch pods are very fleshy, firm and tender. For the home garden it is hard to imagine a finer bean. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

17. Stringless Red Valentine (52 days) —Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

11. Stringless Black Valentine (48 days) —No bean is harder than Black Valentine. The 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods are strictly stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

16. Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod (52 days) —From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender, meaty pods that snap like icicles. The pods are 6 inches long, perfectly round; there is no finer bean for the home garden as well as for market. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

14. Giant Stringless Green Pod (52 days) —No other bean excels them in quality. They are almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty, round pods are about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of as fine, tender quality as any one could wish. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (52 days) —In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks (48 days) —We think there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful. The rich green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

18. Dixie White (54 days) —A pure white bean that produces a wonderful yield of round, straight pods, about 4 inches long, that are stringless when young. Also an ideal bean to dry for winter use. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

19. Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch). (54 days) —A big yield of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular. The thick meaty pods are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. Continues to bear for a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

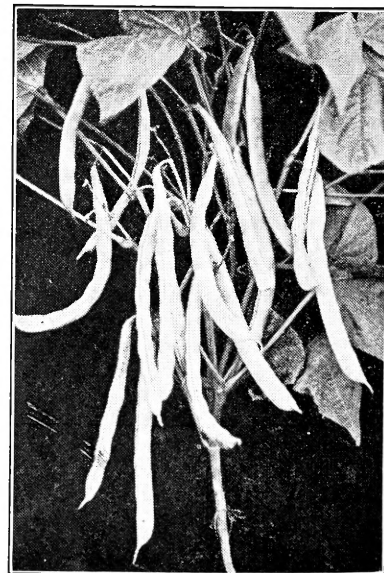
20. Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry or Dwarf October). (55 days) —A bean that can be used three ways: as a snap bean while young; later they make a fine green bean for shelling; when ripe there is no bean better for baking, and they make a splendid dry winter bean. The broad, thick pods are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

SHELL BEANS

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

31. Red Kidney (60 days) —Probably the most universally grown soup bean. The 6 to 7-inch pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

White Navy Beans —The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 61.



Bountiful or Early Six Weeks Beans

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

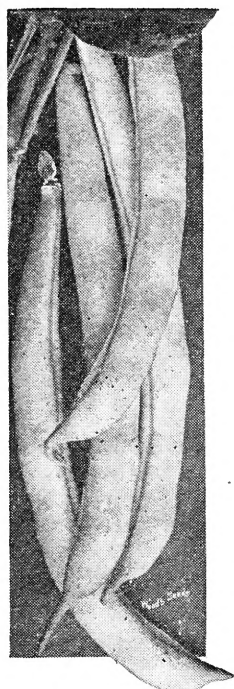
27. Bountiful Wax (52 Days)—An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is a rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking. The plants branch freely, every branch bearing a generous load of fine quality pods. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.90. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**

33. Surecrop Stringless Wax (52 Days)—Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardness it probably excels all other wax beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

26. Rustless Golden Wax (54 Days)—Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. The handsome pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender. Do not be disturbed if the plants throws tendrils; this is an evidence of vigor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$12.50.**

28. Pencil Pod Black Wax (54 Days)—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$12.50.**

29. Round Pod Brittle Wax (52 Days)—If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods 5½ to 6 inches long; quite hardy and very prolific. It would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.**



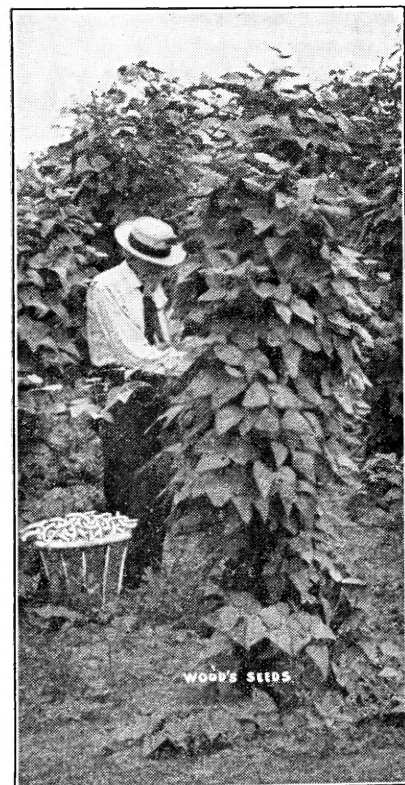
Bountiful
Wax Beans



Pencil Pod Wax Beans

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

Pole beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. A pound plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.



Pole or Cornfield Beans

54. Virginia Wonder—The earliest of all pole beans—a week earlier than Kentucky Wonder. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful; they are round, fleshy, meaty and tender. Especially recommended for home gardens. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35, postpaid. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

No. 51. Lazy Wife (74 Days)—One of the most popular for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods, 5 to 7 inches long, are borne in large clusters, long, broad, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

No. 49. McCaslan (65 Days). A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bearer all the season if closely picked. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield (72 Days)—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead (65 Days)—The long 9 or 10-inch pods are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

No. 48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback (65 Days)—One of the earliest and most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

No. 45. Nancy Davis Striped Creaseback (72 Days)—Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

No. 46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry) (70 Days)—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter. Splendid for baking. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.**

No. 52. Kentucky Wonder Wax (65 Days)—No wax podded pole bean surpasses it in quality. It is heavily productive of pods 7 to 8 inches long and so fleshy that the thickness almost equals the width; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans are somewhat wrinkled. **By mail postpaid, 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.**

No. 53. Scarlet Runners (65 Days)—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70.**

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

Baby Fordhook Bush Lima. For description see page 2

- 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima (65 Days)**—A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. The best and most prolific of all the small seeded bush lima varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

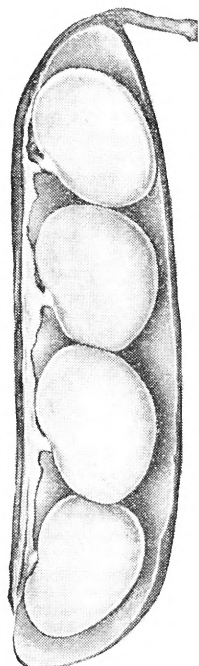
- 38. Henderson's Bush Lima (65 Days)**—The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. 18 to 20 inches high; a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans." By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

- 42. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima (65 Days)**—Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Large Seeded Bush Limas

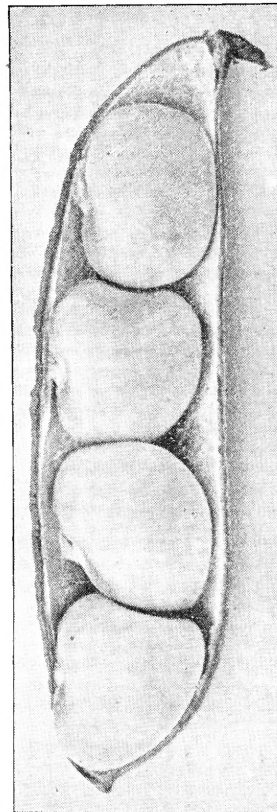
- 39. Fordhook Bush Lima (75 Days)**—Fordhook is the big, nearly round-seeded bush lima that bears in clusters of 4 to 6 pods. The beans are fat, meaty, tender and juicy, and of that dark-green color that indicates fine quality. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet; they may be used either green or dried; either way they are rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor. The growth is upright, about 20 inches, holding the pods off the ground so that they are not injured by wind or rain. Fordhook is the most popular of all the large-seeded limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

- 40. Burpee's Bush Lima (75 Days)**—The bush type of the large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying 3 to 4 large beans. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

For
Best Results
INOCULATE
All Beans



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

- 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean) (75 Days)**—An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in the size of the beans and pods and in yield. It is remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing its pods in clusters, and it continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it in preference to all other butter bean varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

- No. 58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) [78 Days]**. Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

- 59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean (Calico Bean) (73 Days)**—A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. The beans are like the small or Sieva except that they are speckled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima [85 Days]**. Carpinteria excels in productive-ness, bearing a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large plump beans that are thin skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

- No. 62. King of the Garden Lima [85 Days]**—A heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. A most excellent variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



**PLANT FROM MARCH
TILL AUGUST**

GARDEN BEETS

An ounce plants 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds plant an acre.

CULTURE—For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, cover one inch and thin to 4 inches apart. Store as recommended on page 10 for storing carrots.

Wood's
Early
Wonder

67. Wood's Early Wonder (50 Days)—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

68. Wood's Crimson Globe (55 Days)—If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

71. Extra Early Egyptian (45 Days)—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. It is about ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

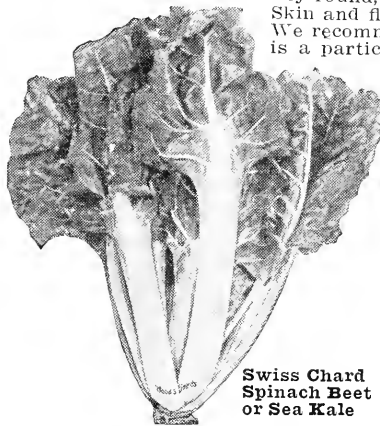
69. Crosby's Egyptian (50 Days)—Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermilioned flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigree stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**

70. Improved Early Blood (55 Days)—If in doubt about go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the endorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb., 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**

73. Detroit Dark Red (55 Days)—A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

74. Edmand's Blood Turnip (60 Days)—Although early, and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers.

Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. It is a particularly fine beet for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**



Swiss Chard
Spinach Beet
or Sea Kale

76. Swiss Chard SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE. (50 Days)—A real cut-and-come again salad; after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**

**PLANT FROM APRIL
TILL JUNE 15TH**

Stock Beets or Mangels

6 to 8 pounds
plant an acre

CULTURE—Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage.

No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red [110 Days]—No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock and poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 2-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 30c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 82. Golden Tankard [95 Days]—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 35c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 83. Silesian Sugar [90 Days]—The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested. Especially fine for fattening cattle and equally as good as other stock beets for general feeding. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 2-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 30c per lb., postpaid.**

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

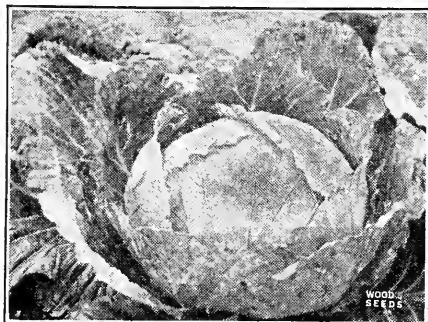
FOR CABBAGE WORMS—Spray with Evergreen Spray. Red arrow, Rotenone Dust and Baricide. None of them is poisonous, but all will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food. All are described and priced on page 72.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produce about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

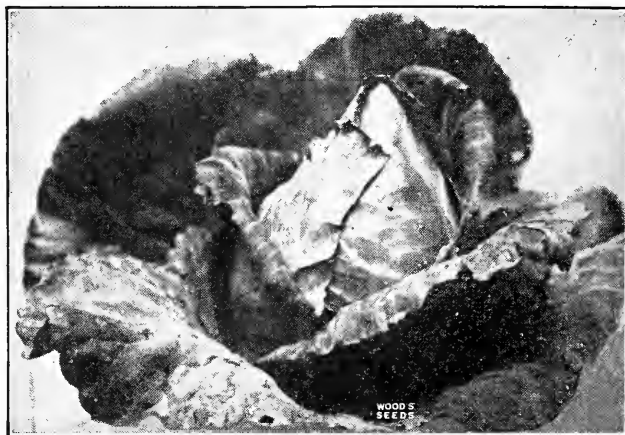


Golden Acre Cabbage

92 Golden Acre

(65 Days)—An extra early type of Copenhagen Market, as early as Jersey Wakefield. The earliest of the round headed varieties; uniformly round, firm, of exceptionally fine texture, and has few outer leaves; short stemmed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.



93 Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Early, Sureheading and Solid (65 Days)

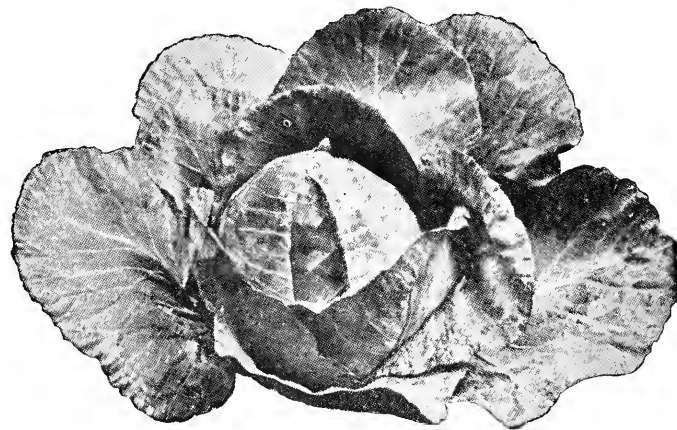
Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight, solid heads of uniform size and shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

96. All Head Early (85 Days)—Fine to follow Wakefield.—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.



91 Copenhagen Market

(70 Days)—About as early as Charleston Wakefield and only about a week later than Golden Acre, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 6 to 8 pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.



94 Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform [75 Days]

Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield.—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

95. Early Flat Dutch (85 Days)—For a second early to follow Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

106. Short-Stemmed**Danish Ballhead****Originator's Strain—****Grown in Denmark. (110 Days)**

—One of the strong points about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality, for the heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes, and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost perfectly round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, so heavy that our Ballheads weigh about one-fourth more than other cabbages of the same size. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and really wonderful keeping quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.**

**Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead Cabbage****97. All Seasons****(90 Days)**

—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

98. Henderson's Early Summer**(85 Days)**

—Although introduced years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms a large, flat, round, solid head weighing 8 to 10 lbs. is a sure and reliable header and an excellent second early cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

100. Henderson's Succession**(90 Days)**

—Splendid whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. Heads deep and solid and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

102. Surehead**(110 Days)**

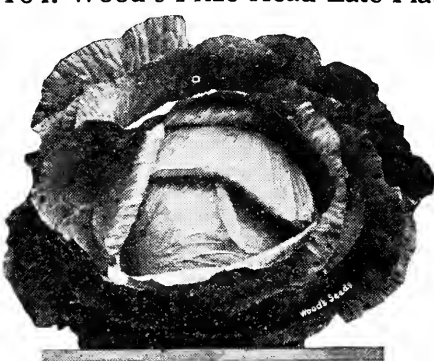
—A sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid; keeps well. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 lbs. and of the finest quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

103. Large Late Flat Dutch**(103 Days)**

—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

105. Large Late Drumhead**(110 Days)**

—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; a sure header. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch**(110 Days)****Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.**

Beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest quality. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. We do not believe a better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

Cabbage Plants

Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. 35c per 100; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Late Varieties—Ready from June till September. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Yellows Resistant Cabbages

On soils that are infested with cabbage yellows only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown. The varieties offered here will give an assortment of early mid-season and late maturities.

109. Yellows Resistant Jersey Wakefield**(65 Days)**

The earliest of the yellows resistant varieties to head. In earliness, uniformity and fine quality it is like our Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

110. Marion Market**(75 Days)**

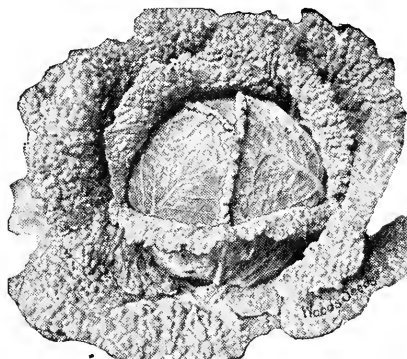
—The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market; a few days later, but a larger head with the same crisp tenderness. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**

111. Wisconsin All Seasons**(95 Days)**

—Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

112. Wisconsin Hollander No. 8**(110 Days)**

—It retains all the good qualities of our Danish-grown Short-Stemmed Ballhead. The heads are hard, uniform and keep well. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy**(90 Days)**

Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

108. Mammoth Rock Red**(100 Days)**

—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for picking. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

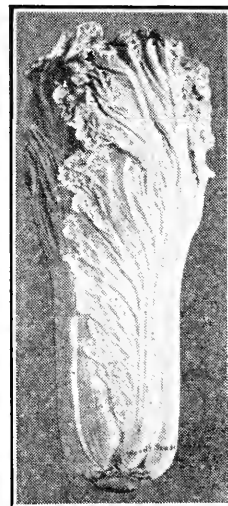
Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender. Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Plant early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.

114. Wong Bok**(80 Days)**

—We regard Wong Bok as the most desirable of all the petsais. The rich creamy white heads are tightly folded. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.**

**Chinese Petsai.**

CARROTS

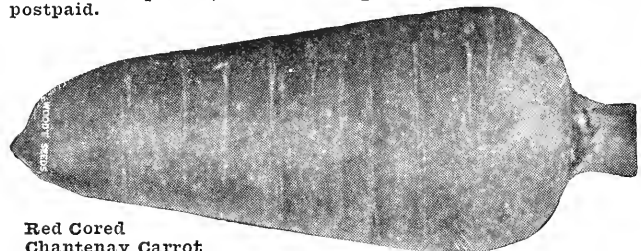
Plant from
March Till
August.

CULTURE—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.



Danvers Half Long

120. Danvers Half Long (75 Days)—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Red Cored
Chantenay Carrot

122. Red Cored Chantenay (70 Days)—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot, one that you will like. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

Stock-Feeding Carrot

Plant in March,
April and May

124. Large Yellow Belgian (100 Days)—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots a foot or more in length; yellow flesh and yellow skin. Yellow carrots are preferred by many who claim they are more nutritious. Easily pulled, makes an excellent stock food and is a heavy cropper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

121. Imperator (75 Days)—A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first six inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; the rich orange flesh extends to the center of the root and through the small, indistinct core. It is fine grained, tender and of fine quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

118. Oxheart or Guerande (75 Days)—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. A particularly productive variety; easy to pull and is especially adapted for storing for winter as it is one of the best keepers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

123. Improved Long Orange (85 Days)—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

(75 Days)—The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root, and has that rich, bright orange colored flesh so much preferred. It is without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots, and is crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor; has small tops. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

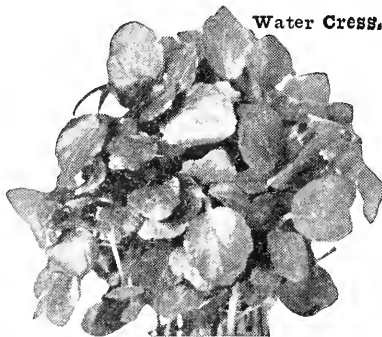
Wood's Scarlet
Intermediate.

CRESS

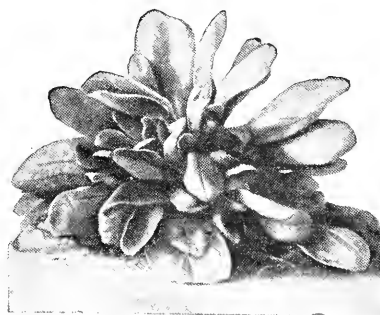
No. 187. WATER CRESS. [50 Days].—Sow along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and transplanted. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 186. UPLAND [60 Days].—The perennial variety that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 188. CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS [40 Days].—Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad; fine served with lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Water Cress.



Corn Salad.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

(60 Days)—A delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb., postpaid.**

\$1.25 WORTH FOR \$1.00

Read on page 3 about this unusual money saving offer.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball [90 Days]—Our Snowball is extra fine and will please the most exacting grower. It forms large, solid, heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size. You can grow it outside in frames or in greenhouses with equally satisfactory results. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.15; ¼ lb. \$4.00, postpaid.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt [95 Days]—Until we introduced our Earliest Snowball, Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt was the standard of perfection in cauliflower. We recommend it highly, for it makes large, white, close, firm heads. Plant it either outdoors or in frames and in both spring and fall. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.60, postpaid.**

130. Autumn Giant (130 Days) — Admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 65c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 55c; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 29.

COLLARDS

Plant March
Till August.



CULTURE — One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is harder and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM (80 Days)—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.**

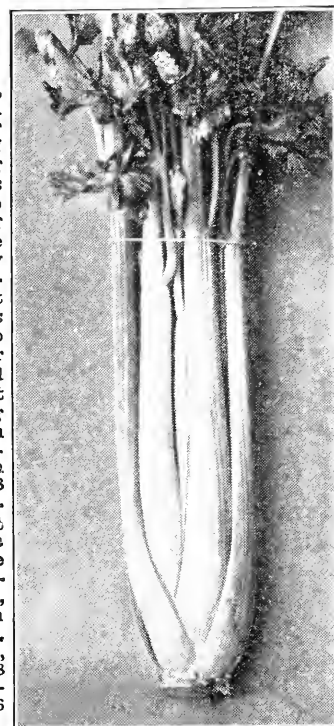
145. WHITE CABBAGE (80 Days)—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 37c per lb., postpaid.**

144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN (80 Days)—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly, and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; 2-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 30c per lb., postpaid.**

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 30c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000.

CELERY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, either in boxes indoors or in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Be sure the seed-bed is kept thoroughly moist until the seeds have germinated. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up as they grow, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; mulch paper (see page 75) may be used. Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting.



Giant Pascal Celery.

Self-Blanching Celeries

They grow quickly and blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

138. Golden Self-Blanching (115 Days)—Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make our Golden Self-Blanching a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. It is one of the easiest celeries to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries. Golden Self-Blanching deserves a place in your garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.**

137. Improved White Plume (115 Days)—The earliest and the easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.**

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted.

136. Giant Pascal (135 Days)—The large, thick stalks are crisp, of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.**

141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery (120 Days) — Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.**

CELERY PLANTS—See page 29.

Plant from
April Till August

GARDEN CORN

1 qt. is about 2 lbs. 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about ¾ peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **SUGAR CORNS ARE TENDER** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

150. Bland's Extra Early (65 Days)

If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's.

Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

154. Ideal or Big Early Adams (75 Days)

as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is harder than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

155. Norfolk Market (80 Days)

—Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

151. Trucker's Favorite (80 Days)

Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early.

There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 80 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe we are safe in saying that nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite; on the Richmond market it outsells all garden corns and brings top prices. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

152. Extra Early Adams (70 days)

—The earliest of all white corns except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

POPCORNS

180. South American or Dynamite (115 Days)

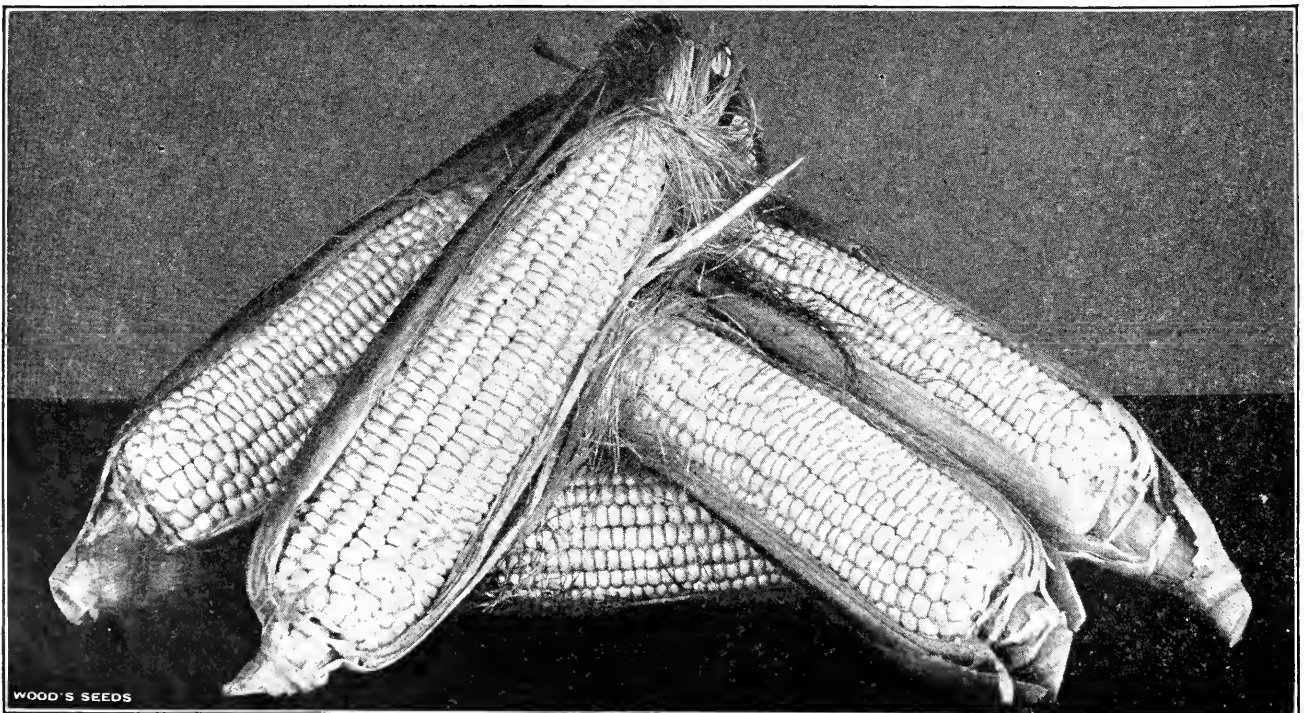
—A large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c.

182. Rice (110 Days)

—Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35.**

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Trucker's Favorite Corn

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

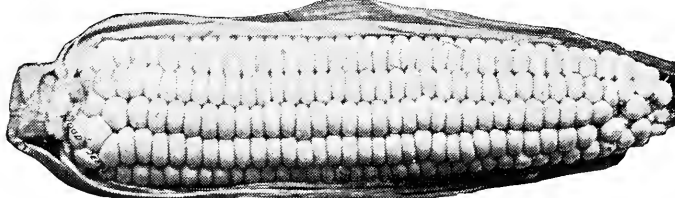
SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Plant
May Till
August.

Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm

No. 160. Golden Bantam (80 Days)—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains of exceptionally fine flavor. It is the most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 162. Black Mexican (85 Days)—The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Golden Evergreen Sugar Corn

No. 163. Golden Evergreen (85 Days)—The well-known Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 159. Golden Giant (85 Days)—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being much larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 164. Country Gentleman (90 Days)—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen (90 Days)—For generations Stowell's has been recognized as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

158. Wood's Southern Sweet (90 Days)—A real sugar corn, bred in co-operation with one of the Southern experiment stations, for sections where the earworm attacks the corn. The extra long shuck, extending well beyond the tip, gives it the needed protection. The 8-foot stalks often bear two large ears to the stalk; the quality is good, the grains tender and sweet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 161. Early Evergreen (85 Days)—The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and resemble a well-bred Stowell's Evergreen, but it is ready fully a week earlier. The ears are 14 to 18 rowed; the grains are deep, pure white, sweet and tender. The stalk is strong and erect, often bearing two ears. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 165. Howling Mob (85 Days)—Extra good and sweet; a fine second early to come in after extra early kinds like Golden Bantam. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of tender, pure white, deliciously sweet grains. Often bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

Hybrid sugar corns have proved bigger and more uniform yielders and of better quality than open pollinated types. The ears are better filled, of more even size and shape, and two good ears are usually borne to the stalk. This is because of better root growth, sturdier stalks and greater disease resistance. Give hybrids the preference.

167. Golden Cross Bantam—The outstanding early hybrid for the South. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

168. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen—A better and more uniform yielder than open pollinated Stowell's. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KALE

Plant February,
March and
April.

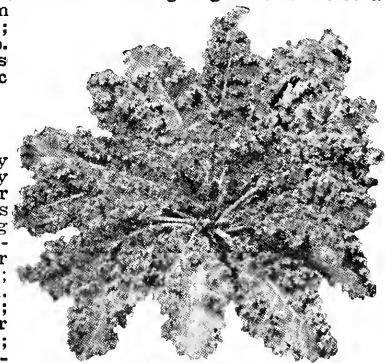
An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian—**BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS** [65 Days].—A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 221. Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk [55 Days].—Hardier than cabbage, standing almost zero temperature and is improved by frost; curled like curled parsley. It is low growing and spreading, about a foot high; the leaves are bright green. Ours is an exceptionally uniform strain. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 220. Blue Curled

Scotch [55 Days].—Very hardy, beautifully curled and keeps long after cutting. Very dwarf, grows close to the ground, giving it protection against extreme cold; we have never known it to winter kill; color dark bluish green. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**



Scotch Kale

No. 222. Spring Kale **SPRING SPROUTS or HANOVER SALAD** [30 Days].—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2-lb. lots 27c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 25c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 22c per lb., postpaid.**

1 oz. plants 50 hills
2 lbs. plant an acre

CUCUMBER

Plant
April to
July

CULTURE—Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For pickling, plant in June or July.



Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

No. 189. Wood's Earligreen [60 Days]—The name Earligreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color that it holds long after picking. Nine inches or more in length, 2½ inches in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

193. Straight 8 (60 Days). Gold Medal Winner—This means an outstanding cucumber for quality, color, shape and productiveness: 8 to 9 inches long, 1½ inches across, well rounded at the ends and deep green color. Ideal for home use and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

200. A & C or Colorado (60 Days)—Beautiful, straight, 10-inch intense dark green cucumber that holds its color splendidly; a big producer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

An ounce produces
about 1,000 plants

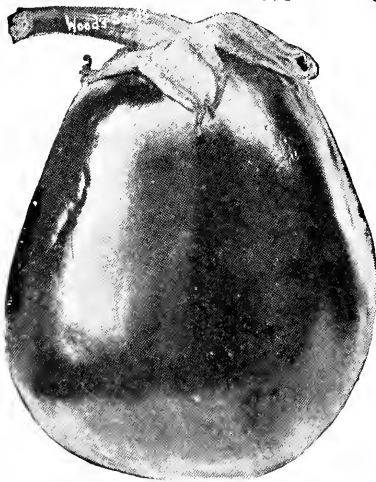
EGG PLANT

Plant February
March and
April.

CULTURE—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly.

No. 206. Black Beauty [120 Days]—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing

large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit. The fruits set freely; it holds its color exceptionally well; free from thorns. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

No. 207. Florida High Bush [125 Days]—An unusually heavy bearer,

the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple glossy fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.

EGG PLANTS—See page 29.

No. 194. Early Fortune (65 Days)—No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

No. 192. Staygreen [60 Days]—Very early and prolific; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

No. 195. Davis Perfect (65 Days)—A handsome, extra long, intensely dark green cucumber with almost transparent flesh and deliciously cool, refreshing flavor. It holds its fine color till almost dead ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

No. 196. Improved Long Green (London Long Green). (70 Days). Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 inches long. The young fruits are just right for pickles, the larger ones for slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 197. Green Prolific EARLY SHORT GREEN or BOSTON PICKLING [55 Days]—An early and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will continue bearing if kept gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

No. 198. Early Green Cluster [55 Days]—Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

202. White Wonder (60 Days)—For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

191. EARLY WHITE SPINE { Each: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c;
199. WOODRUFF'S HYBRID { 1 lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb.
190. CLARK'S SPECIAL { lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per
lb., postpaid.

201. Gherkin or BURR. (60 Days)—For pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

ENDIVE

Plant March, April
May, August and
September.



Broad-Leaved Batavian

Green Curled

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED [90 Days]—The hardy, rich green endive; blanches readily to creamy white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

No. 211. BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN or ESCAROLLE [95 Days]—A crisp and tender endive for salads or for boiling like greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

GOURDS Plant May and June. Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

No. 216. DIPPER—For making dippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 214. NEST-EGG—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your first plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce (65 Days)—If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. For more than thirty years it has stood the test, and in the meantime we have not found a more all-season lettuce. It may be planted in the early spring, in the late summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

239. Crisp-as-Ice (75 Days)—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions. Particularly well suited for the home garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

242. Iceberg (80 Days)—No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**



Summer Allheart
Lettuce

237. Summer Allheart (70 Days)—No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanching heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. Under various conditions, Summer Allheart is a thoroughly dependable header. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

233. White Boston or Unrivalled (75 Days)—Similar to Big Boston but without brown edges on the outer leaves. Firm, crisp and tender with creamy yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

235. Early Curled Simpson (50 Days)—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

234. Black Seeded Simpson (50 Days)—Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black-Seeded Simpson. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

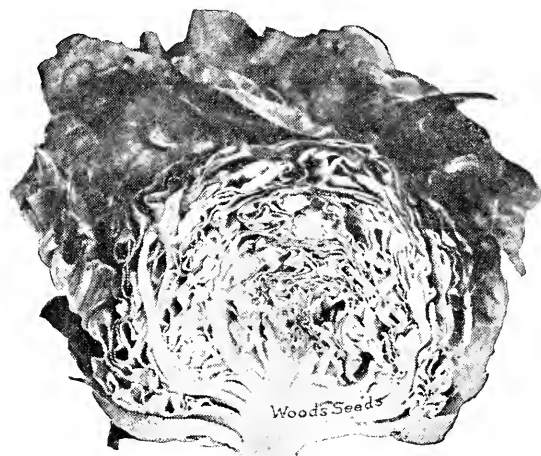
240. Cos or Romaine (65 Days)—Dark green strain. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

241. Chicken Lettuce (55 Days)—Unlike any you have ever fed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

LETTUCE PLANTS—See page 29.

LETTUCE

Plant
February to May,
July to October

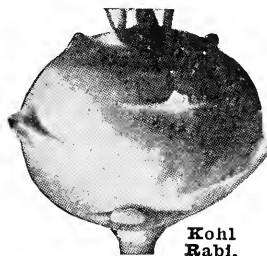


Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

232. New York No. 12 or Wonderful. (75 Days)—A big head lettuce as solid and crisp as a cabbage. The heart is creamy white, sweet and tender with no trace of bitterness. It is a hot-weather lettuce for spring, summer and early fall planting. A sure and reliable header and slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10; 2-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

238. Grand Rapids (45 Days)—Makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters fine crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet. One of the most reliable for all-the-year-round growing. It will stand more neglect than any other lettuce. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

231. Wood's Improved Big Boston (75 Days)—Too much praise cannot be given our strain of this splendid lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvass, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanching hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanching. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**



Kohl
Rabi.

KOHL RABI

Plant March
to May,
Aug. & Sept.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA [55 Days]—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**

LEEK

Plant Feb.,
March & Sept.

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG [85 Days]—Hardy, productive and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb., postpaid.**

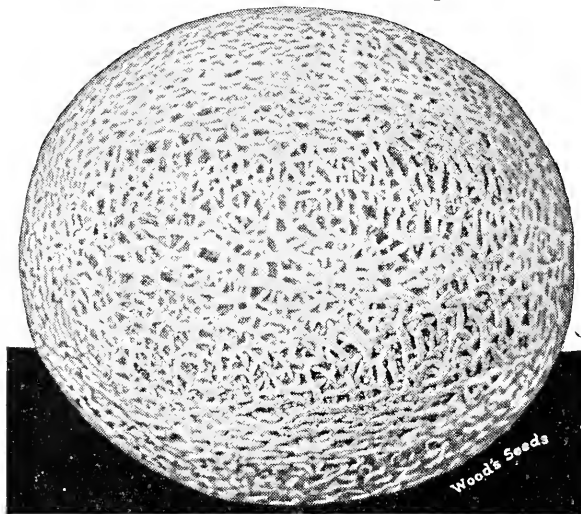


Large Flag Leek.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

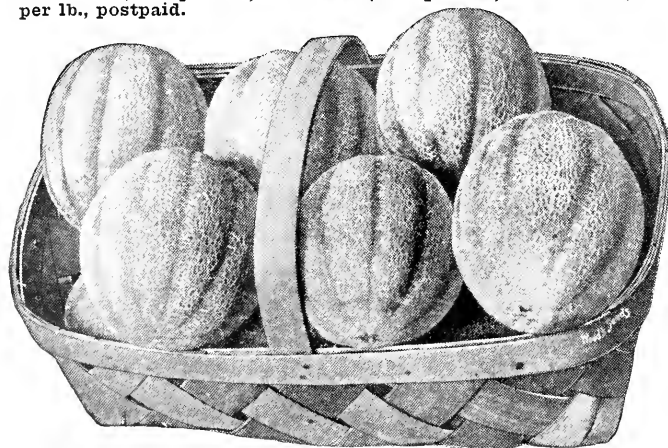
Colorado Grown—Plant in May and June

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

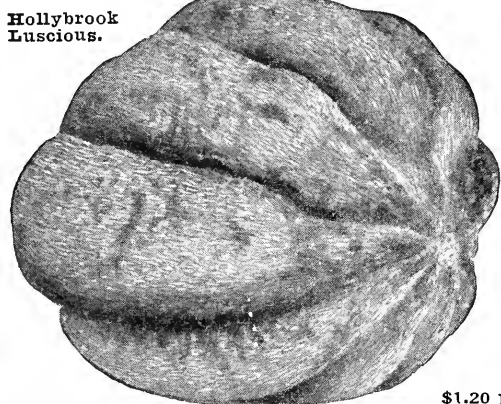
No. 248. Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe (80 Days)—The most delicious of all orange fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet, spicy flavor of its fine-grained, thick, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. In these respects we have never offered a melon that is its equal. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and fine delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air). 80 Days—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

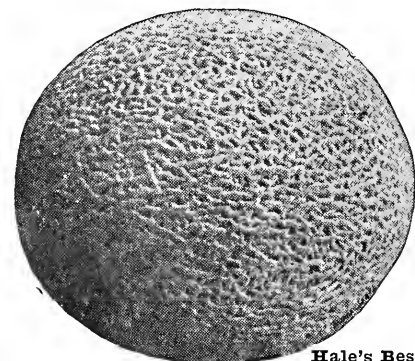
No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious (90 Days)—For flavor and size, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**



No. 254. Long John (85 Days)—The melons usually average 8 to 10 inches long, but often grow to 12 inches in length. Oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; green fleshed, thick meat and of most delicious spicy flavor. When marketed it commands the highest prices. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**

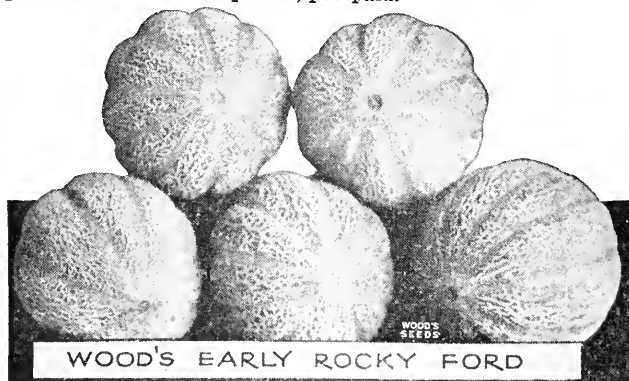
No. 260. Hale's

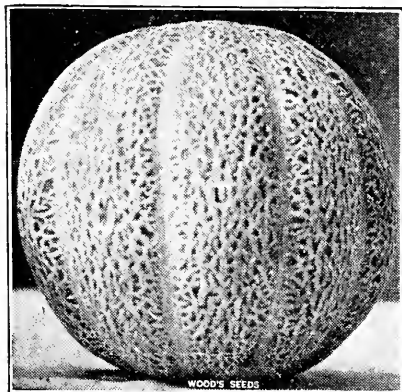
Best (80 Days)—A salmon fleshed melon of the Rocky Ford type; several days later than Wood's Early Rocky Ford. The melons are about 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with medium heavy netting, and almost entirely without ribs. The quality is deliciously sweet and spicy. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**



Hale's Best

No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford (75 Days)—A strain selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

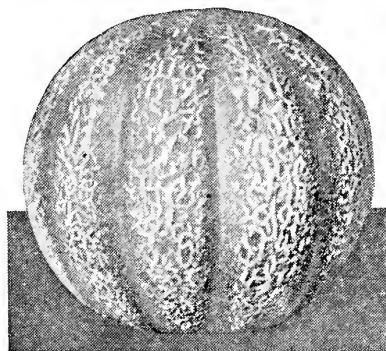




Extra Early Hanover

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover (70 Days)—

The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. In earliness, Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.**



Tip-Top Cantaloupe

No. 257. Tip-Top

(90 Days)—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons. The fruits are of good size, quite well netted, evenly ribbed, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest spicy flavor, even close to the rind. It is the sort of melon that if you grow it once you will always give it a place in your garden. All through the season the early melons and the late ones are good. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr. (80 Days)—

An early rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.**

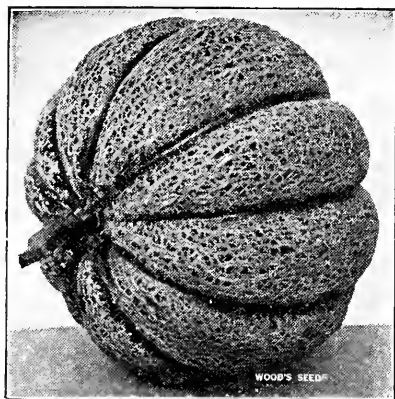


Banana Cantaloupe

No. 262. Banana (90 Days)—When introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem (85 Days)—

The original Rocky Ford. The flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or **TURK'S CAP (85 Days)**—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 263. Glass

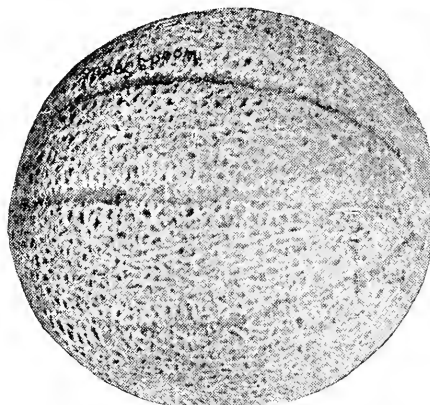
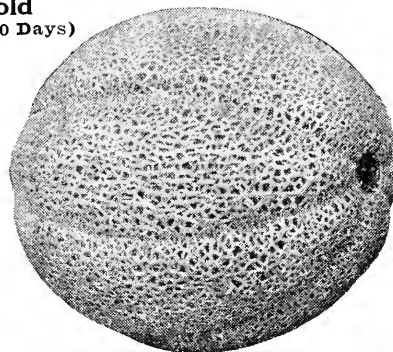
Melon or **MANGO (90 Days)**—For

preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 255 Hearts of Gold

Formerly called Hoodoo. **(90 Days)**

The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. The melons are nearly round and are covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. The melons are about six inches long and usually weigh about two pounds. Highly recommended for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

**No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford**

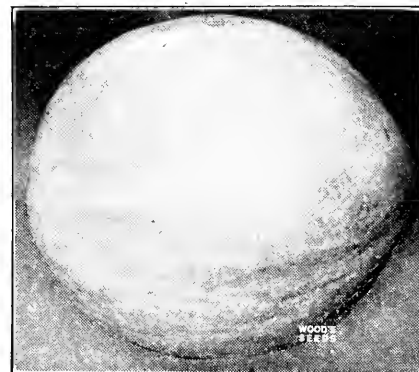
(85 Days)—In delicious flavor Gold Lined far excels the ordinary Rocky Ford; is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. The melons are covered with a closely laced gray netting except a narrow stripe between the ribs.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

No. 245. Honey

Dew (110 Days)—The

smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**



Honey Dew Melon.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATER MELON SEEDS Plant in May and June

Wood's Melon Seeds are saved from melons grown expressly for seeds. Do not be misled by offers of cheap seeds that are saved from culls and runts, melons left after the best have been sold. Such seeds are expensive if they cost you nothing. Plant the best—plant Wood's. Do not plant Northern and Western-grown seeds if you want the finest watermelons.

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

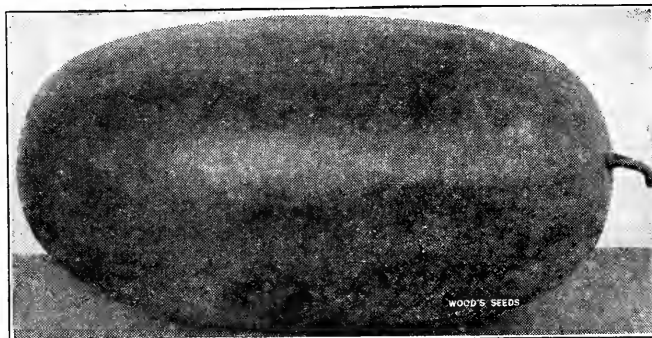
WILT-RESISTANT WATERMELONS

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarian wilt have become a real necessity. It is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.



Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

283. Hawkesbury (90 Days). Brought from Australia by the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station and grown on a severely wilt infested farm where our planting stock was obtained. It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb., postpaid.**



Leesburg Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

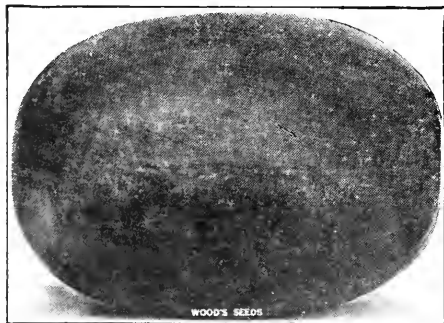
285. Leesburg or Wilt-Resistant Kleckley's Sweet. (90 Days). In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. 90c per lb.; 5 lbs. 80c per lb.; 10 lbs. 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 275. Stone Mountain [90 Days]—The largest of the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart with no white hearts or stringiness. It is especially recommended for the home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling, and on arrival usually outsells other melons. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

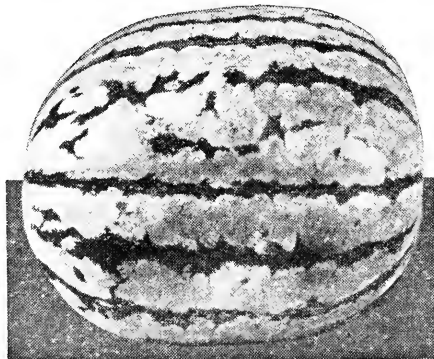
No. 281. Schochler [90 Days]—One of the really big melons, frequently 45 pounds or more. It has a dark red, fine-grained meat; no white hearts; the rind for such a large melon is relatively thin, and the first taste will convince you of its rich, sugary flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 282. Dixie Queen [85 Days]. Sometimes called **Cuban Queen**—Not the biggest melons (they average 35 to 40 pounds), but the quality is such that it has created quite a sensation. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the rind, which is thin and tough. It has been described as "unbeatable for the home garden." **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing [80 Days]—Dark Icing is not one of the big melons, but makes ripe fruits earlier than any other good melon, and is extra good for home use and the nearby market. The meat is rich, red and sugary to the very thin rind. There is no better extra early melon, and if you want the first watermelon in your neighborhood, or want to be first on your local market, plant Extra Early Dark Icing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Extra Early Dark Icing



Dixie Queen Watermelon



Stone Mountain Watermelon

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATER MELON SEEDS Plant in May and June.

No. 280. Halbert Honey [85 Days]—The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long, early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 269. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo

THE "WONDERMELON." [85 Days]—Those who think they know watermelons will tell you that until you have eaten a slice of Improved Kleckley's you haven't really tasted the finest flavor to be found in watermelons. All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For the home garden we recommend it without reserve; it carries well for long distances, for the rind, though thin, is very tough. It is not unusual to have them weigh 50 pounds and more. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 278. Jackson [90 Days]—If asked the sweetest melon for home use, we would unhesitatingly name Jackson. Our opinion of Jackson is shared by practically every one who has been privileged to taste one of its delicious slices, for no other melon can surpass it in delightful sweetness. The melons are long with a mottled green skin; the meat is a rich red, firm, there are no white hearts, and it ripens close to a thin rind. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 271. Florida Favorite [85 Days]. Sometimes called **Pearson**—Not as early as Extra Early Dark Icing, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. There are few melons that can equal it in sweetness; it is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 272. Carolina Bradford [90 Days]—Bradford is not an early melon, but is one of the largest of the long varieties, and where best known it is preferred to all others. The color is a dark green with a still darker stripe; the flesh is deep red, is free from strings, fine grained, crisp, sweet and tender. The rind is thin but tough. The size of Bradford insures plenty of heart. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

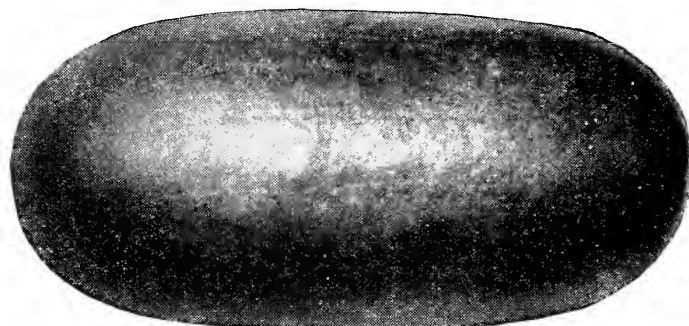
No. 270. Irish Gray [90 Days]—In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

[90 Days].—Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. Our improved strain is even better than it ever was on account of constant selection and watchful work on it throughout a period of years. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for both the home garden and for shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 273. Alabama Sweet [90 Days]—When grown on good soil and under high cultivation, they frequently weigh fifty pounds, and they are practically all meat, for the rind is thin. There is a marked absence of the stringiness so often found in extra large melons; the bright red flesh is firm and very sweet and luscious. The melons are long, dark green with dark irregular stripes. A fine melon for the home garden and for nearby market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron [95 Days]—Used for making preserves and sweetmeats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them just as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**



Halbert Honey Watermelon



Jackson Watermelon



Carolina Bradford Watermelon



Tom Watson Watermelon

No. 277. Tom Watson [90 Days]—For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich red, distinctly crisp, juicy and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

MUSTARD

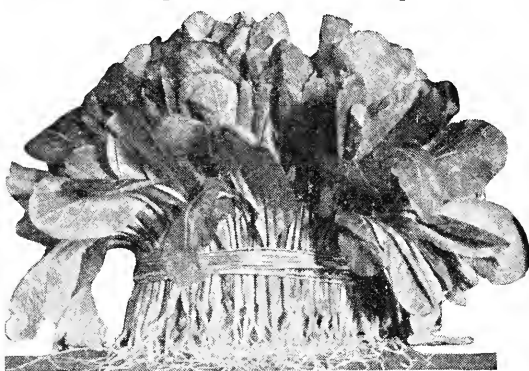
Plant in February, March and April, September and October. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.

290. Southern Giant Curled (35 Days)—Beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

292. Chinese Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. It stands longer before seeding than the curled varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

294. Florida Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Exceptionally large, thick, bright green, smooth leaves with toothed edges; a quick grower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

291. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach (25 Days)—A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.



Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled (70 Days)—The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 315. Plain or Single (70 Days)—Hardier than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

No. 313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted (90 Days)—Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-inch parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews, and may be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.

OKRA OR GUMBO

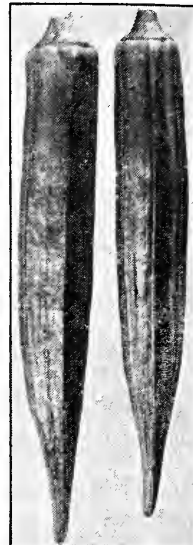
CULTURE—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

295. Clemson Spineless—The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

296. White Velvet (60 Days)—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

297. Dwarf Long Green Pod (60 days)—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green (60 Days)—Wonderful productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.



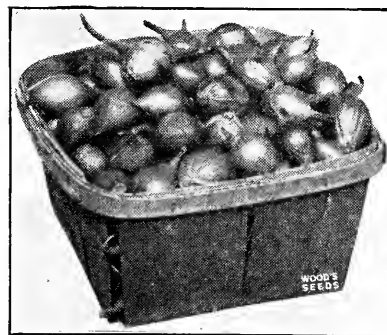
Clemson Spineless Okra
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;
¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

¼ peck 4 lbs.
Peck 8 lbs.
Bushel 32 lbs.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices
Quoted on
Request.

CULTURE—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. 5 to 8 bushels plant an acre.



Japanese or Ebenezer

—No onion will keep better, and none send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard onion of good size and matures early. In yield it excels all onions grown from sets. The flesh is white, firm and sweet. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 40c; peck 65c.

YELLOW DANVERS

The most popular of all the yellow varieties; the large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c.

SILVER SKIN—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.10. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 50c; peck 80c.

RED WETHERSFIELD—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. By mail postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c. Not postpaid, qt. 15c; ½ peck 40c; peck 65c.

YELLOW POTATO—Makes large onions of mild flavor. The smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium sized sets produce a number of medium to small sets, the large onions produce a great many small sets. They are produced in clusters, increasing by division of the parent onion. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 85c; peck \$1.45. Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.15.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures very early; the flesh is pure white and very mild. No onion keeps better. By mail postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35. Not postpaid, qt. 20c; ½ peck 60c; peck \$1.05.

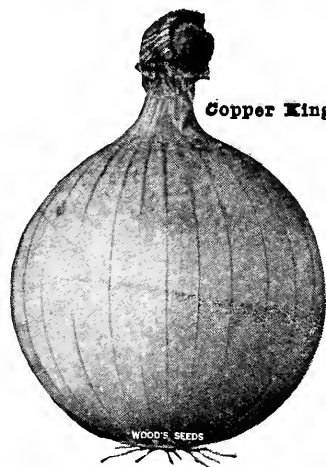
ONION PLANTS—See page 29.

Plant 1 oz. to 100
feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs.
to the acre.

ONION

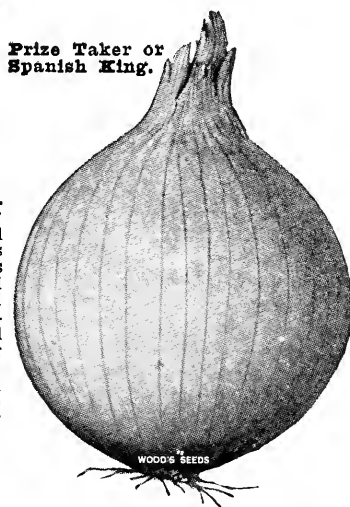
Plant in Feb.,
March, April, August
and September.

In February, March and April plant thickly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hot-beds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weeding, and gives larger yields. **KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.**



No. 307. Copper King

[100 Days]—Enormous in size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above; plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.



Prize Taker or
Spanish King.

No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King

[100 Days].—Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

310. Mammoth Silver King (100 Days)

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing 2 to 3 lbs. each. No other white onion grows as large. Attractive shape, flattened, but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

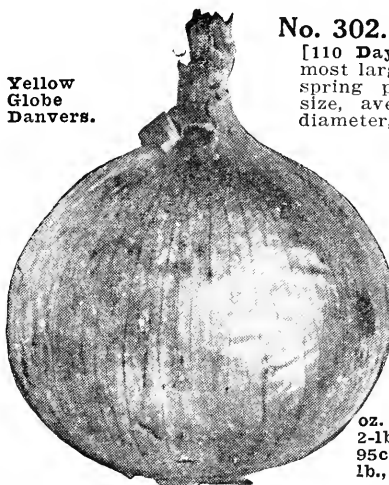


Extra Early White Pearl.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl [85 Days]

The earliest white onion; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb., postpaid.

Yellow
Globe
Danvers.



No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

[110 Days].—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal [100 Days]

—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. **Pkt. 10c;** oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb., postpaid.



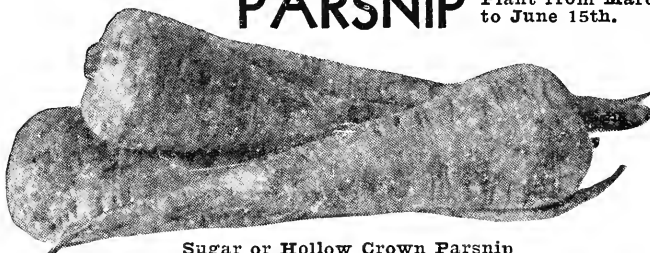
Silver Skin or White Portugal.

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield [100 Days]

—Large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hardy and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

PARSNIP

Plant from March
to June 15th.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

317. Sugar or Hollow Crown [100 Days]—The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

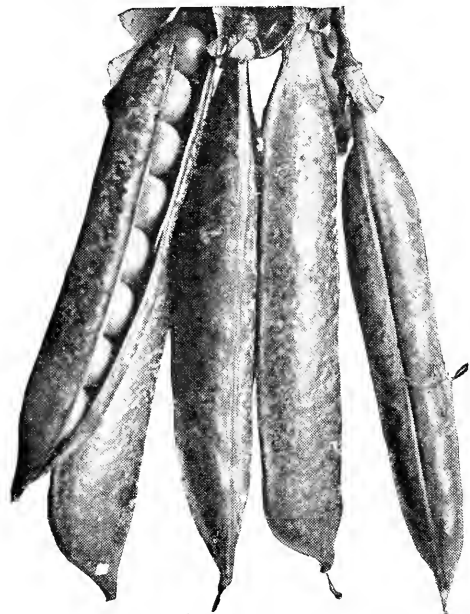
GARDEN PEAS—Early Varieties

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

Plant February to May and in August.

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing.

For Best Results
Inoculate
Garden Peas



Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Peas

319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early (50 days; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet)

All that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska

(Sometimes called Nonpareil and Earliest of All). (50 days; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—Recommended for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.



Thomas Laxton Peas

322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer

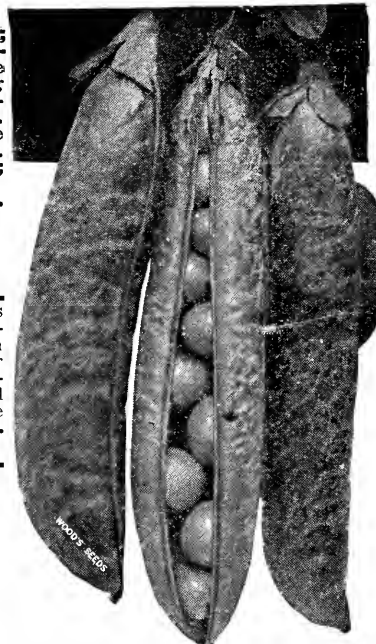
(55 days; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, the peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

328. Early Bird or Laxton's Superb

(55 days; height 18 to 20 inches)—The earliest large-podded semi-wrinkled pea bearing medium dark green pods $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long that usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of quite good quality. Hardy enough to allow planting two weeks ahead of the wrinkled varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

324. Nott's Excelsior* (60 days; height 15 inches)—Has all the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-inch pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A wonderful yielder and highly recommended. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

325. Little Marvel* (55 days; height 18 inches)—Among the earliest of the better wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-inch pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Only a few days later than the extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality; tender and sweet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Laxtonian or Hundredfold Peas

329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold*

(Sometimes called Blue Bantam). (55 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—A fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

332. Thomas Laxton* (55 days; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet)

An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality. Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

323. Laxton's Progress* (53 days; height 15 to 18 inches)

The earliest and one of the best of the large-podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other peas of equal quality; the 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. Progress will appeal to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and its really choice, sweet quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

"I wish you could see our garden; it has been wonderful since early spring and everything I have gotten from you has grown splendidly. We have never had a failure from any of your seeds; I want you to know how thrilled we are."—Mrs. J. Ellis Hall, Campbell Co., Va.

SECOND EARLY AND LATE PEAS

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

- 337. Bliss Everbearing*** (70 days; height 2½ feet)—If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** **Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

- 345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy*** (70 days; height 1½ feet)—A dwarf type of our tall Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long that frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** **Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

- 340. Champion of England*** (80 days; height 4 feet)—Regarded as one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** **Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

- 342. Large White Marrowfat** (80 days; height 4 feet)—A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.55.** **Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.**

- 339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone*** (75 days; height 3½ feet)—A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** **Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

Edible Podded or Salad Pea

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness

- 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*** (75 days; height 4½ feet)—Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** **Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

Peas for Succession Wood's Pedigree Extra Early, Laxton's Progress, Bliss Everbearing, and Wood's Dark Green Telephone.

	Postpaid	Not Postpaid
½ lb. each	\$.70	\$.55
1 lb. each	1.10	.70
2 lbs. each	1.65	1.10
5 lbs. each	3.20	2.50
10 lbs. each	6.00	4.70



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.



Ruby King Pepper.

Plant February and March
May to July

PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater

(115 days). Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 inches long by 3½ inches across; flesh thick and mild. A really fine all-round pepper for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

357. California Wonder

(120 days). In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it; with most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; the quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.**

356. Early Neapolitan

(100 days). The earliest of all good sweet peppers. A week earlier than any large bell pepper. A wonderful bearer, 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously till frost. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**

351. Chinese Giant

(130 days). The enormous fruits usually measure 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long; yet it is very prolific. Bears an immense load of fruits, frequently half a dozen in a bunch. The flesh is thick, tender, sweet and mild. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.75; 2-lb. lots \$3.45 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.95 per lb., postpaid.**

352. Large Sweet Bull Nose

(120 Days). Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

355. Pimento

(110 days). Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

354. Ruby King

(110 days). Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 inches long by 3 inches across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

358. Long Red Cayenne

(125 days). Very hot used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**

359. Red Chili

(140 days). Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for making pepper sauce, pepper vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ inches long. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**

PEPPER PLANTS—See page 29.

1 ounce will plant
20 hills
3 pounds one acre

PUMPKIN

Plant
May and
June

CULTURE—Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons.

365. Virginia Mammoth —We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.**

366. Sugar or Pie —Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 50c per lb., postpaid.**

369. King of the Mammoths or Jumbo —A giant among pumpkins; they have been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; they usually average about 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender flesh; fine for pies and stock feeding. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.**

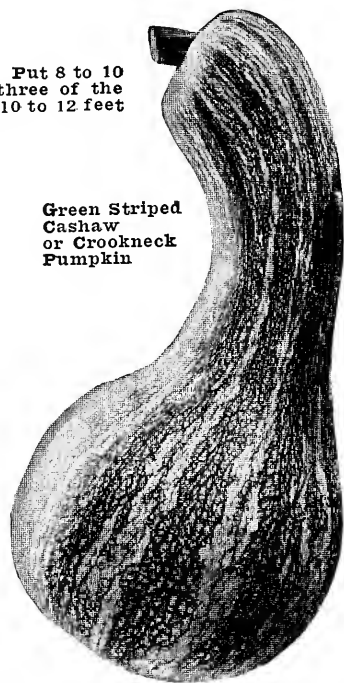
367. Cashaw or Crookneck Green striped, A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

368. Tennessee Sweet Potato The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

370. Large Sweet Cheese —A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains 25 pounds in weight; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is young, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.**

371. Corn Field Pumpkin —For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.**

Green Striped
Cashaw
or Crookneck
Pumpkin



1 oz. will plant 50
feet; 8 to 10 lbs.
1 acre

RADISH

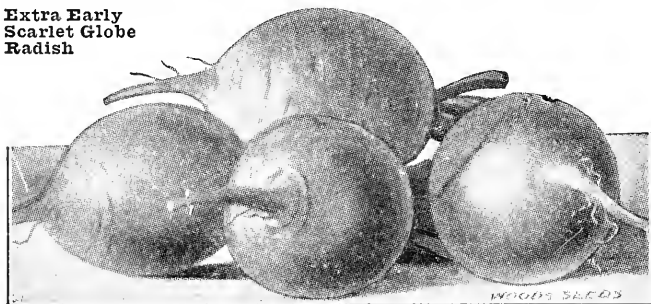
Plant February
to May; August
and September

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

PRICE

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 2-lb. lots 55c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 45c per lb., postpaid.

Extra Early
Scarlet Globe
Radish



375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip (Scarlet Button). (25 Days) —A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler. (25 Days) —The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe (25 Days) —So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

381. French Breakfast (25 Days) —Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

382. Round Radishes Mixed —All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

385. Long Scarlet Summer (35 Days) —No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip.

389. White Strasburg (40 Days) —A fine summer radish; stands severe heat and grows quickly. Skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Ready five weeks from planting, but retains its crispness even when old.

387. Long White Icicle (30 Days) —The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety.

388. Brightest Long Scarlet (30 Days) —Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh very white, crisp, mild and tender.

390. Long Radishes Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

All Varieties: **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

392. Chinese or Celestial (60 Days) —Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.**

393. Rose China Winter (60 Days) —About 5 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.**

394. Long Black Spanish (60 Days) —One of the latest and hardest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.**

No. 397 RHUBARB or Pie Plant

CULTURE—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots—See page 29.

SQUASH or CYMLING

Plant April to July

Summer Squash, 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre. Winter Squash, 1 oz. plants 10 hills; 4 lbs. to an acre

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

408. Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING. (60 Days)—The creamy white squashes are about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.

409. Mammoth White Bush (60 Days). It differs from Early White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. A very prolific bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

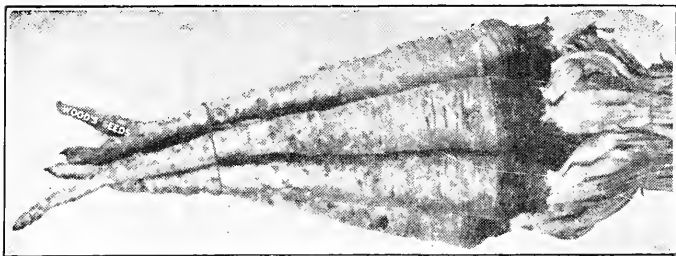
410. Mammoth Yellow Bush Sometimes called Golden Custard. (60 Days)—Except in the color of its fruits, this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush. It has rich, deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

412. Golden Summer Crookneck (60 Days). Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb.

416. Giant Summer Straightneck (60 Days). Just like the Summer Crookneck, except that the neck is straight, but thicker and contains much more flesh. It has the same rich flavor as the Crookneck, has the same deep orange color and is heavily warted. The squashes measure 15 to 18 inches long, about 5 inches in diameter at the large end. It still produces a few of the Crookneck type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow (65 Days). A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared for the table like eggplant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious. Ours is the long green type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

1 ounce plants 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale [50 Days].—Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain.

No. 403. Virginia Blight Resistant (45 Days)—Developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green, curled and wrinkled.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale (Re-selected).—[45 Days].—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing.

PRICE.—All above varieties: Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 35c; 2-lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, 5-lb. lots 22c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 21c per lb.; 25-lb. lots 20c per lb.; 50-lb. lots 19c per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18c per lb.

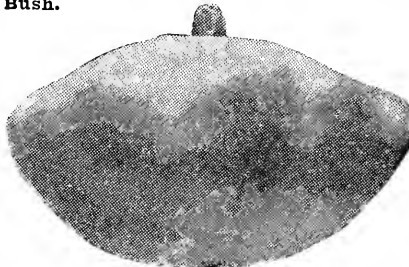
No. 404. New Zealand [55 Days].—Thrives during the hottest weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender tips may be cut every few days, and continues till frost. When the ground is thoroughly warm, soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.

Sold Only in Sealed Packages.

[50 Days]



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in other scalloped squashes. The quality and flavor are extra fine. The creamy white squashes average 2 to 2½ pounds; are particularly fine for home use and profitable for marketing. The plants grow about two feet high, are very vigorous and great producers. It is so much superior to other scalloped

squashes that everyone should give it preference. Shippers report that in every market to which they shipped our Earliest Prolific it commanded a premium of 25 or 50c a crate over other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 95c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 85c per lb., postpaid.

415. Table Queen or Acorn Des Moines Squash. (80 Days)—About the size of a cocoonut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry; sweet as a sweet potato. Keeps like a Hubbard winter squash; enormously productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

413. Hubbard (100 Days). The most widely grown winter squash. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

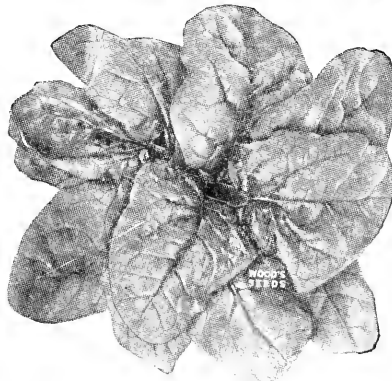
CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich Island —The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c ¼ lb. 45c; 1b. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

SPINACH

Plant February to April, September to December 15

CULTURE.—For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.



Mustard Spinach

See Tendergreen, page 20

WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. Do not plant in an old seed bed.

1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

No. 437 Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato [110 Days]

1st IN QUALITY IN SIZE IN PRODUCTIVENESS —There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

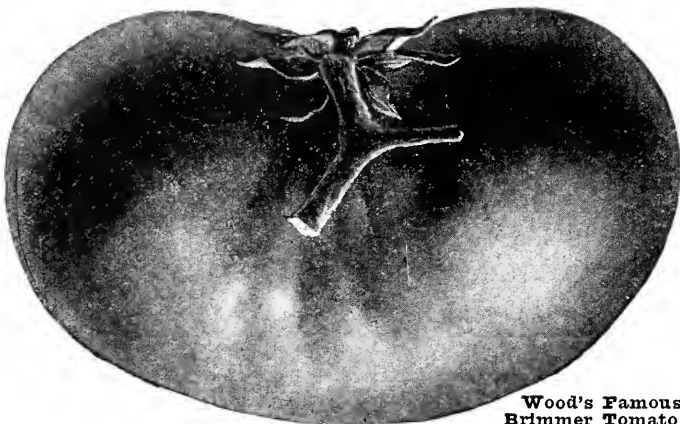
Quality —In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

Size and Weight —Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

How to Grow Brimmers —To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

PRICE—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; ½ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

Brimmer Tomato Plants —Ready April, May, June and July. See page 29 for prices.

YELLOW TOMATOES

No. 441. Golden Ponderosa [110 Days]—Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

No. 440. Yellow Plum [100 Days]—Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 442. Yellow Pear For preserves; pear-shaped. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 29.

Wilt Resistant Varieties

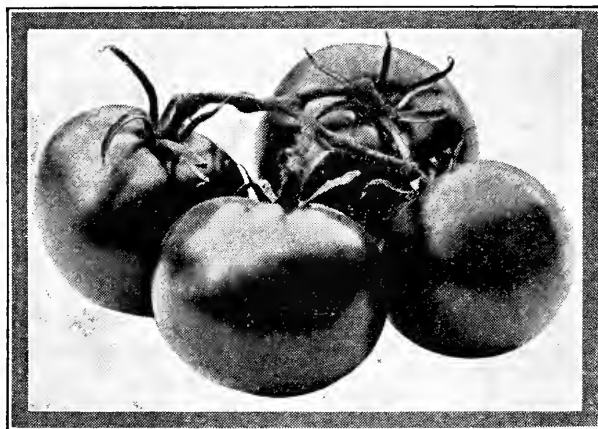
DON'T RISK FAILURE IF YOUR LAND IS WILT INFESTED, PLANT A WILT-RESISTANT VARIETY

Marglobe Wilt-Resistant

Deep Scarlet (100 Days)

428. CERTIFIED STRAIN—Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it was certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield the large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits in demand in all markets and especially required by canners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb. postpaid.

426. STANDARD STRAIN—Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Certified Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato

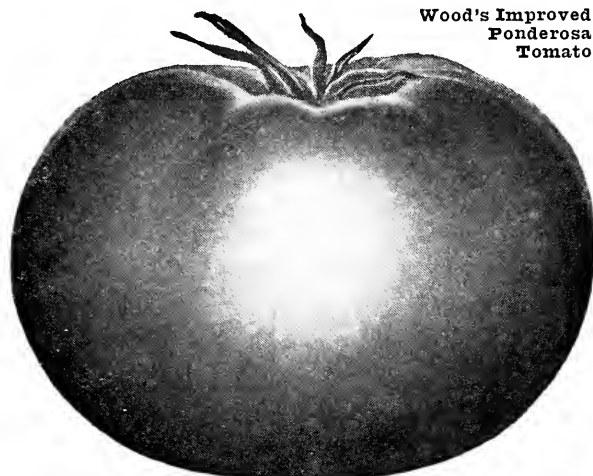
420. Certified Pritchard (SCARLET TOPPER) Scarlet. (95 Days)—Uniform, smooth, globe-shaped fruits, large, solid and heavy; have thick walls; skin and flesh are intense scarlet; no core and small seed pockets. The sturdy vines are heavy producers, have abundant foliage to protect the fruits and bear for a long season. It is almost as early as Bonnie Best. Pritchard promises to become an outstanding leader among home gardeners, market gardeners and canners. It succeeds best on heavy soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

No. 421. Norton Wilt-Resistant Scarlet. (110 Days)—Norton was developed from the Stone and ripens at the same season. It yields a heavy crop of large, smooth, solid red fruits that ripen slowly, therefore is a good keeper and a good shipper; it is also remarkably drought-resistant. Excellent for the home garden, for canning and for the late market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.65; 2-lb. lots \$2.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

427. Break o'Day Scarlet. (95 Days)—Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana, yet deep, solid smooth; of good size and almost seedless. The foliage is sparse. It is resistant to both wilt and nailhead rust. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

429. Rutgers Wilt-Resistant—Certified Deep Scarlet. (100 Days)—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all over, for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued



Wood's Improved
Ponderosa
Tomato

No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa Beefsteak Tomato. [110 Days]—

Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.15 per lb., postpaid.**

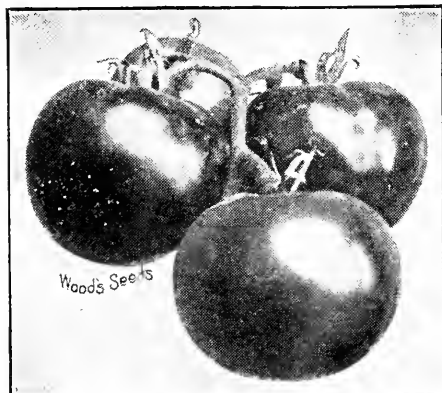
425. June Pink Tomato (95 Days).—Sometimes called Pink Earliana. The earliest pink tomato.

Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 438. Stone (Bright Scarlet). [110 Days]—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes

of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat, ripens evenly to the stem without cracking. Ours is an extra fine strain. Beware of cheap cannery stocks of Stone.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.



Stone Tomato

No. 435. Greater Baltimore (Bright Scarlet). [110 Days]—

A dependable tomato. Even in unfavorable seasons a big yielder of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid and free from ridges and cracks. A wonderful canner as well as a fine tomato for the home garden. It ripens evenly to the stem. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet). [100 Days]—A few days later than Earliana, but more satis-

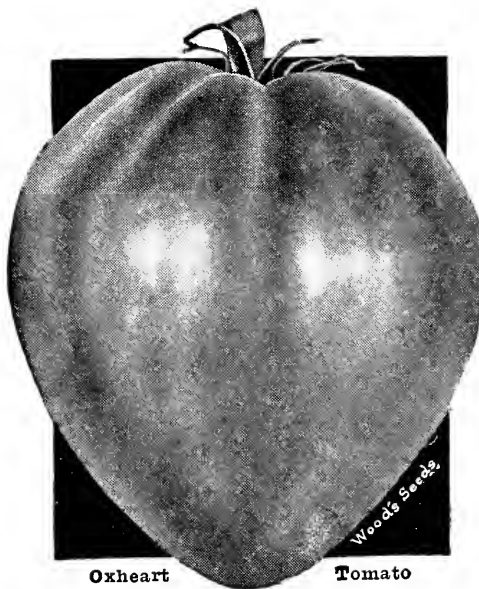
factory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits. The color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly to the stem. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



Bonnie Best

422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red). (90 Days).—A real extra-early tomato, one that will make

fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra early tomatoes, and is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb., postpaid.**



Oxheart

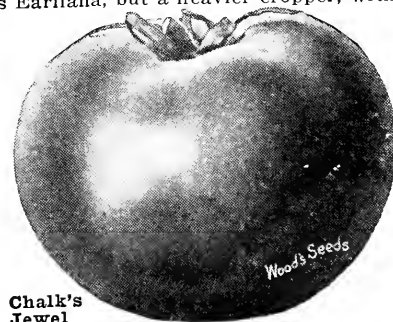
Tomato

No. 432. Oxheart

(110 Days) — Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. The color is deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; they have the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; in fact, it is almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. A fine tomato for the home gardener. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.90 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.65 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet). [100 Days].

Very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field; withstands cool weather where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



Chalk's
Jewel

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than the Milans, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre.

PRICE:

All varieties, unless otherwise quoted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 2-lb. lots 40c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 30c per lb., postpaid.

No. 445. **EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.**—Pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

No. 446. **EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.**—White with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

No. 450. **Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe**



Wood's Improved Purple Top Globe

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has

no superior. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

No. 449. **MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.**—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yield; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

447. **EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP.**—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.

448. **EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.**—Like No. 447 except that it is pure white.

452. **WHITE EGG.**—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.

453. **LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.**—Large, round, white roots; for table and stock.

454. **POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.**—Extra large round, pure white; fine stock turnip.

457. **LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE.**—Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.

456. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.**—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.

458. **GOLDEN BALL.**—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.

451. **LONG WHITE COWHORN.**—Often grows 12 to 15 inches long; fine for stock.

461. **MIXED TURNIP SEEDS.**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

SALAD TURNIPS

462. **SHOGGIN (Japanese Salad).**—Insect resistant; can be grown in hot weather.

459. **SOUTHERN PRIZE.**—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

460. **SEVEN TOP.**—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

RUTABAGA

465. **WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.**—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 2-lb. lots 50c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 40c per lb., postpaid.

466. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW.**—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder.

468. **GOLDEN NECKLESS.**—A superior strain for spring planting; tender and sweet.

GARDEN HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives knew the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

CULTURE.—Soll for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. **ANISE.**—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 476. **BALM.**—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

No. 477. **SWEET BASIL.**—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 479. **BORAGE.**—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 480. **CARAWAY.**—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 481. **CATNIP, or CATMINT.**—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

No. 482. **CORIANDER.**—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 483. **MAMMOTH DILL.**—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c, postpaid.

No. 484. **SWEET FENNEL.**—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 485. **HOREHOUND.**—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 486. **LAVENDER.**—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 487. **SWEET MARJORAM.**—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 488. **ROSEMARY.**—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

No. 489. **RUE.**—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 490. **SAGE.**—One of the most popular perennial herbs, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

No. 491. **SUMMER SAVORY.**—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 493. **THYME.**—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 494. **WORMWOOD.**—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

Wood's Tobacco Seeds are treated. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf, spot, etc.

CULTURE—It is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. An ounce will produce plants for 3 acres.

PRICE ALL VARIETIES Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50;
lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

- 499. Bonanza** —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.
- 500. Jamaica Wrapper** —Makes a long, broad leaf set well apart on the stalk; cures bright yellow and is of fine quality.
- 501. Adcock** —One of the best tobaccos for poor land. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; cures bright.
- 502. Improved Gold Leaf** —Long, broad tapering leaves well spaced. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf.
- 503. Mammoth Gold** —The large broad leaf cures easily to a dark lemon or rich orange. Our supply was grown from the originator's planting stock.
- 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko** —Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length.
- 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko** —On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.
- 506. Gold Dollar** —A fine quality leaf of good size for flue curing. The texture is silky; bright yellow.
- 507. Yellow Mammoth** —One of the largest tobaccos, with a wide and long leaf that cures bright yellow.
- 508. White Burley Judy's Pride Strain**—A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.
- 509. Cash** —An excellent bright tobacco with a medium long, quite broad leaf well spaced on the stalk to allow the entire leaf to ripen; cures easily.
- 510. Virginia Bright** —On sandy soils it makes a wide leaf of good length that cures easily.
- 511. Big Oronoko** —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.
- 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko** —Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.
- 513. Blue Pryor** —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco.
- 514. Yellow Pryor** —Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.
- 515. Medley Pryor** —Makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. Large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality.
- 521. Virginia Sun Cured** —A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.
- 523. Lizard Tail** —A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.
- 526. Deer Tongue** —Makes the finest chewing tobacco; the leaf is long and narrow; may be either flue or sun cured.
- 529. Hickory Pryor** —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.



FOR BLUE MOLD—Red copper oxide in combination with Lethane Spreader and cottonseed oil is recommended. (See page 73.) Clemson Agricultural College has had success with paradichlorobenzene.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants. WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 3.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready February till May. 35c per 100; \$2.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE—Late Flat Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready February and March. 50 for 65c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 55c; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS—Giant Pascal and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 30c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

ONION PLANTS—Ready after March 1st. Yellow and Crystal White Wax Bermuda. 30c per 100; 500 for \$1.10; 1,000 for \$1.85, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per 100; 500 for 85c; 1,000 for \$1.50.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Ready November 1st till June. 40c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE—Wood's Cabbage, Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April, after September 15, October and November. 35c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ruby King, California Wonder, and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready November 1st till May. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz., postpaid. Not postpaid, 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—White Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. 45c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Ponderosa and Marglobe Wilt-Resistant. Ready April, May, June and July. 20c per doz.; 50 for 40c; 70c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 15c per doz.; 50 for 30c; 55c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 25c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.20 per 100 postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—Hot-Bed Plants. 25c per doz.; 50 for 70c; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 20c per doz.; 50 for 60c; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted, 35c per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.65 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS. } —20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts.
THYME ROOTS. } each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. **HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

No. 553. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple)—Beautiful tender perennial shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors. The leaves are often variegated. Height 3 to 4 feet. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl)—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

No. 559. Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 562. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine)—The foliage is like the Maiden Hair Fern; flesh colored flowers like Bleeding Hearts cover the vine. Hardy biennial, improving each year. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

ALYSSUM

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 569. Little Dorrit. A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

No. 570. Little Gem. There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 571. Saxatile. Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height, 9 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 572. Sweet Alyssum. Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 576. Amaranthus (Love-lies-bleeding)—Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

No. 579. Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)—A hardy climber that clings to stone, brick or wood. In the fall the foliage turns to gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

Anchusa—Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

No. 582. Italic Dropmore. Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Showy and useful border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

Giant Flowered Snapdragons **No. 585. Snow White.** **No. 587. Canary Yellow.**
No. 586. Deep Pink. **No. 588. Defiance Scarlet.**
Each of the above separate colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture. The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.**

No. 584. Rust-Proof Antirrhinum. The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown: sow either in the fall or spring.

No. 593. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 596. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**

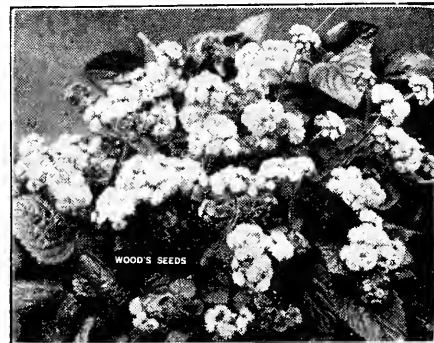
No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cross)—One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 599. Arctotis Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—The long-stemmed 2-inch daisy blooms are pearly white around a delicate lilac center. A fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

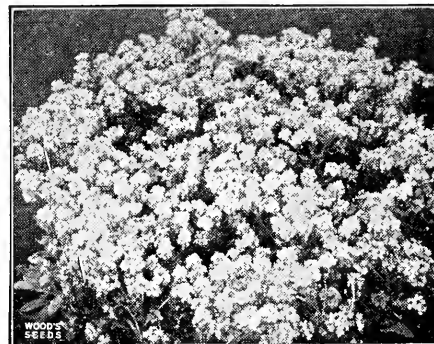
No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)—Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

Balsam (Tongue-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper)—Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camellia Flowered, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**



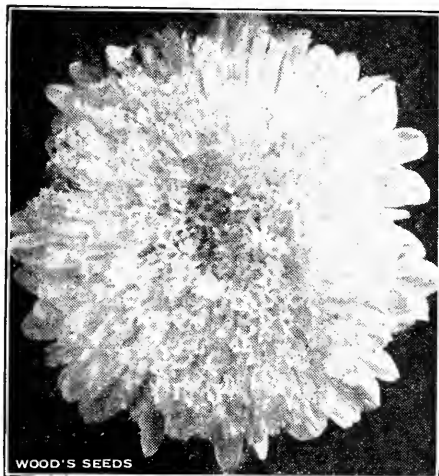
Ageratum



Alyssum



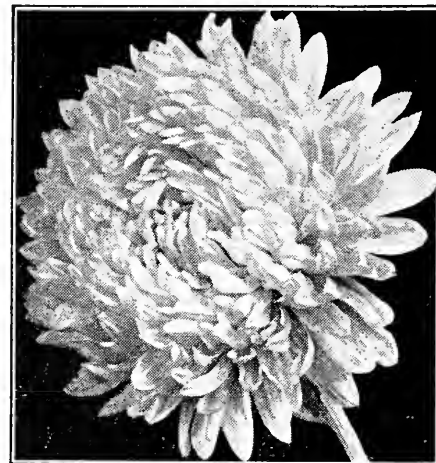
Aquilegia, or Columbine.



Golden Sheaf Aster



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters



American Beauty Aster

Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

No. 626. GOLDEN SHEAF—The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, and 100 per cent true to type and color. Fully double, with a full-cushioned crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals. Blooms are of good size, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Borne on long, strong stems. Last well when cut. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost. 2 1/2 feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

No. 608. Shell Pink. Each pkt. 10c
No. 609. White. 1/8 oz. 25c
No. 610. Crimson. 1/4 oz. 40c
No. 611. Lavender. 1/4 oz. 40c

No. 613. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

627. QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. Fine for cutting; 1 1/2 feet high. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 605. OSTRICH FEATHER—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. **All colors mixed.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

GIANT BRANCHING. Beauty of form, vivid colors, large full-petaled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

No. 616. White. Each pkt. 10c;
No. 617. Peach Blossom. 1/8 oz. 25c;
No. 618. Purple. 1/4 oz. 40c;
No. 619. Scarlet. 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 621. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia.

No. 607. Wood's Superb Wilt Resistant Aster Mixture

—Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50.**

604. EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE. Large blooms, fully petaled, fluffy, with broad graceful petals daintily intertwined. The color is a clear shade of azure blue; blooms by early September. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

GIANT CREGO or COMET.—Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 630. Crimson—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 631. Pink—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 632. Dark Blue—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 633. Pure White—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 634. Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

NON-WILT RESISTANT ASTERS

603. PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.

An exceptionally fine cut flower, for they keep splendidly. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, very double and brilliantly colored; 4 inches across; 15 inch stems; height 2 feet. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

615. VICTORIA. A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

No. 606. PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy).—An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. **Pkt. 10c.**

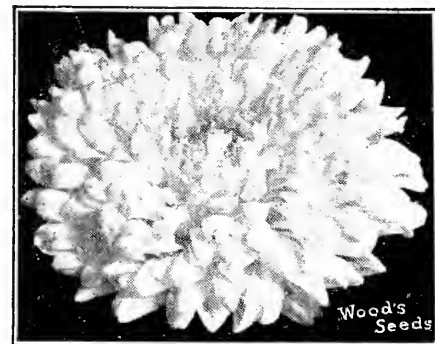
No. 646. Balsam Apple—Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 647. Balsam Pear—A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 650. Begonia (Vernon)—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. **Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 50c.**



Peony Flowered Aster



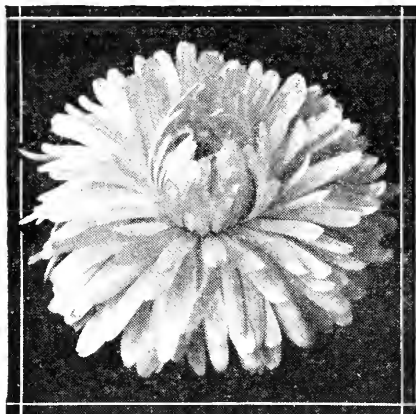
Victoria Aster

A Real Good Sprayer

A good garden deserves a good sprayer. Order a **Copper Continuous** for long wear satisfactory spraying. The tank is built of solid copper, the pump is of heavy seamless brass; neither metal is corroded by spray solutions. It has twin nozzles for spraying straight ahead or up and down. Slow pumping gives a continuous unbroken mist spray. Solidly built to last for years. **By mail postpaid, \$1.90. Not postpaid, \$1.75.**

STIM-@-PLANT

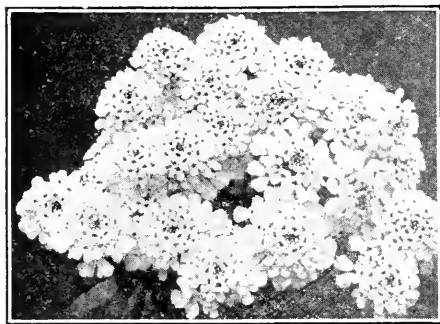
Rich in plant food and in convenient tablet form. You can feed your plants when they need it and without waste. Being in concentrated tablet form the plant food is easily applied; the tablets are clean, odorless and stainless—no mussy mixing. You can apply Stimulant either in tablet form or dissolved in water. Either way your plants will produce more, bigger and better blooms of more brilliant colors. **30 tablets 25c; 100 tablets 75c; 500 tablets \$2.50; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.**



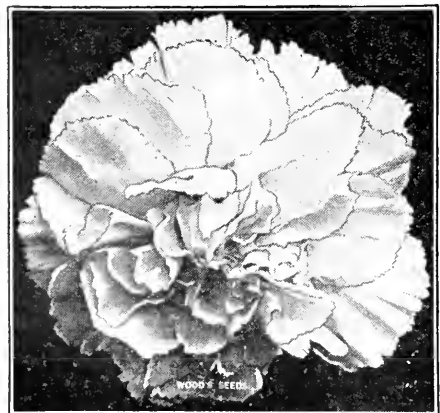
Sunshine or Chrysantha Calendula



Calliopsis



Candytuft



Double Carnation

CALENDULA

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

- No. 656. Orange Shaggy**—A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of the long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with a shaggy appearance, exceedingly graceful and informal. The color is an intense burning orange, shading to lighter orange at the center. Splendid long stems; grows 18 inches high; an excellent cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 658. Sunshine or Chrysantha**—The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine cut flower on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 657. Campfire or Sensation**—The largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long and stout. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 659. Pastel Shades**—Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**
- No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties.** A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

Calliopsis—Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

- No. 667. All Colors Mixed.** Very rich and showy. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**
- No. 668. Coreopsis Lanceolata.** Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 673. Canary Flower—A rapid climber; yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

CANDYTUFT

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

- No. 675. Dwarf White.** Fine for cutting and bedding. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 676. Dwarf Pink.** **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 677. Dwarf Lilac.** **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**
- No. 678. All Colors Mixed.** **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**
- No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered.** Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**
- No. 682. Iberis Sempervirens.** White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

- No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering.** The dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**
- Canna Roots.** See Bulbs, page 43.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula)—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2½ feet.

- No. 687. Annual.** February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**
- No. 688. Single.** Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 689. Double.** Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 693. Cardinal Climber—No annual climber can compare with it for beauty, brilliance and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Plant in a warm sunny place; cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

CARNATION

General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

- No. 696. Marguerite.** Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**
- No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual.** Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**
- No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed.** A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.**
- No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed.** A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS

(Ragged Robin or Cornflower)—Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented; long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

- No. 710. Cyanus Double Rose Pink.** **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**
- No. 711. Cyanus Double Blue.** **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**
- No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**

Dusty Miller Centaurea—Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders and hanging baskets.

- No. 706. Gymnocarpa.** Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS. See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BLUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.

No. 714. Chinese Lantern (Physalis)—A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 15c.**

Chinese Forget-Me-Not (See Cynoglossum)

Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet.

No. 716. Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c.**

No. 717. Eastern Star. Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 718. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 719. Mixed Varieties.—Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

No. 723. Clarkia An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. The flowers are double, quite large and most showy. Fine for table decoration. Height 1 1/2 feet. **Double mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia.—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c.**

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors.—Height, 1 1/4 to 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c.**

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet.—**Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

Coleus—Brilliant plants with richly colored foliage especially when grown in a sunny location. Valuable for beds, borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

No. 743. Radiant Mixture. Brilliant and beautiful. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.**

No. 744. Ornatus. Such diversity of color combinations is not found in any other coleus. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose in endless variety. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.**

National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

Permit almost bare-hand freedom, yet provide all-leather protection; durable and washable. Four sizes: small and medium for women, medium and large for men. Specify size wanted. 75c per pair, postpaid.



Chrysanthemum



Clarkia



Cockscomb



Coleus

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 753. Orange Flare. A gold medal winner. A rich glowing cut-and-come-again cosmos that blooms from midsummer till frost. The strong plants, 4 feet high, are covered with brilliant blooms and present a gorgeous sight. It is an early flowering strain of Klondyke. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

No. 760. Sensation. Award of merit winner. Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with broad, heavily fluted petals, and carried on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white and shades of rose and pink. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

No. 751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos. Of extraordinary size and beauty. The beautiful shell-pink blooms are 4 to 5 inches across; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 752. Mammoth Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

Double Crested Cosmos—The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

	Pkt. 1/4 Oz.
No. 762. Shell Pink	10c...45c
No. 763. White Queen	10c...45c
No. 764. Crimson King	10c...45c
No. 765. Mixed Colors	10c...40c

No. 768. Cowslip (Primula Veris)—Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

No. 770. Cyclamen Persicum.—Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.**

No. 771. Cynoglossum Amabile

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—Bears sprays of lovely brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer; easily grown. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

EVERGREEN SPRAY.—Kills leaf eating and leaf sucking insects. It is not poisonous, and may be safely used on all garden plants to kill white fly, rose bugs, aster beetles, plant lice and many other pests. For general spraying an ounce makes 6 gallons; 1/2 pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. (pint) \$2.25.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Height, 15 feet.

No. 775. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

CATHEDRAL BELLS.—See Cobaea.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscorn and Woolflower.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.

CONFLOWER.—See Rudbeckia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.

CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, you can have a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring plantings.

No. 780. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 781. Cactus Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequaled for rich and varied colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

No. 782. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

No. 783. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 43.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis monstrosa*) **English Daisy**—Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years; they prefer shade. Height, 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

No. 786. Double Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 787. Double Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 788. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 790. African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*).—Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

No. 793. Shasta Daisy (Alaska). Hardy perennial showy border plant and fine cut flower, 4 inches across; pure white with yellow eye. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Delphinium Perennial Larkspur. — No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened.

No. 798. Belladonna. Exquisite turquoise blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 799. Bellamosa.—Intense rich deep blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

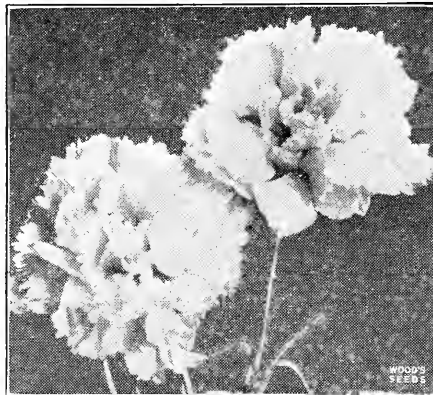
No. 800. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

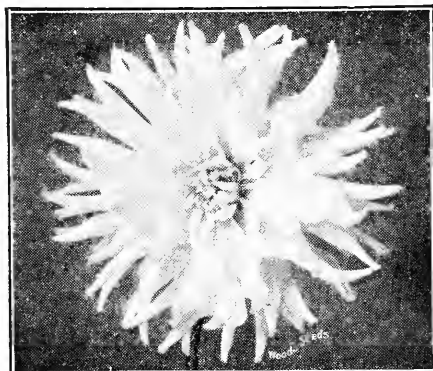
DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY.—See Arcotis.

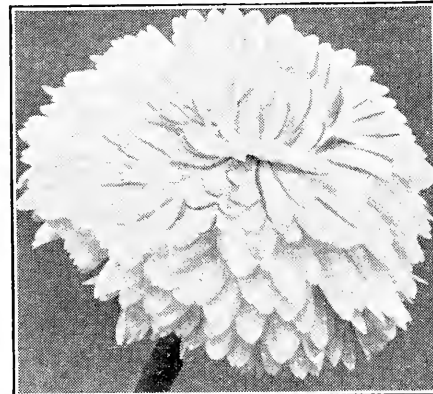
DIMORPHOTHECA.—See African Daisy.



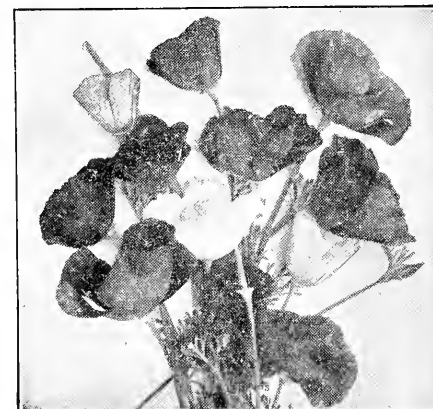
Wood's Superb Dianthus



Cactus Dahlia



English Double Daisy



Escholtzia or California Poppy

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Plant early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering the next year. Hardy annual.

No. 805. **SWEET WIVELSFIELD**. Resembles Sweet William, but larger, more brilliant and have a wider range of colors. Planted indoors it blooms from June till frost; April plantings outdoors flower in late summer. Splendid for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 806. **WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE**.—A magnificent mixture of all the best varieties, double and single; unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 807. **Double China or India**. Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but larger. Many bright colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 808. **Double Japanese**. All shades from rose to rich velvety crimson. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 809. **Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks**.—The very choicest double varieties. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 810. **Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks**. The choicest single varieties; handsome flowers, extra large and in great variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 811. **Double Fringed**.—Called the Marvelous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 812. **Clove or Grass Pink**. Hardy garden pink; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 813. **Fireball**.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 820. **Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)**. Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and pot plant for winter. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

Digitalis (Foxglove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 feet.

No. 827. **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean). Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods.

No. 832. **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 833. **Purple**. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.

ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect.

No. 834. **Sunset**. Rich deep golden orange. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 835. **Scarlet Beauty**. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 836. **Golden West**. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 837. **All colors mixed**. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 840. **Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy)**.—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 849. Feverfew —Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. **Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis). —Effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.
No. 852. Rose Pink. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**
No. 853. Deep Blue. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**
No. 855. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

FIRE PLANT. —See Kochia.

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT. —See Cynoglossum.

FLOSS FLOWER. —See Ageratum.

FOUR O'CLOCK. —See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE. —See Digitalis.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) —Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. Grandiflora. Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 861. Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 865. Geranium —There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

Zonale. —A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 866. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw —Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

No. 868. Gilia —An annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 872. Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button) —Fine everlasting, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

No. 875. Godetia —Showy and attractive hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 879. Annual. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.**

GILLIFLOWER. —See Stocks.

GOMPHRENA. —See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS. —See page 14.

Helichrysum (Strawflower or Eternal Flower) —Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

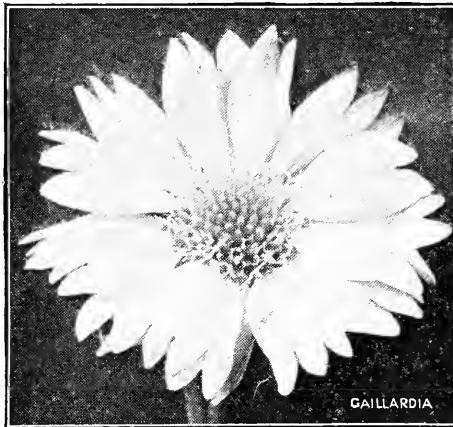
No. 886. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

Heliotrope —Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

No. 893. Mixed Colors. —Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

Hibiscus (Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow) —From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. 4 to 5 feet high.

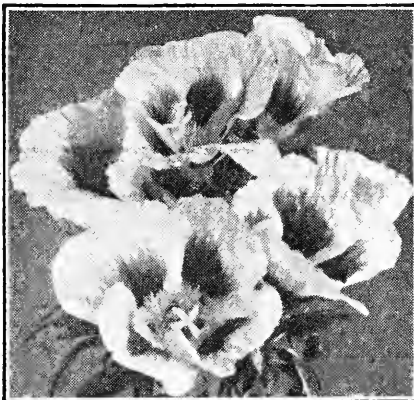
No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**



Gaillardia



Geranium



Godetia



Heliotrope

Hollyhock —In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

No. 902. Double White. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 903. Double Pink. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 904. Double Yellow. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 905. Double Scarlet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks. —The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. Double Everblooming. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 911. Single Everblooming. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

No. 912. Honesty Lunaria. —The sweet-scented purple, crimson and white flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods that are much admired for house decoration; prefers shade. Hardy biennial; height, 3 1/2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

No. 916. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop) —An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

No. 919. Ice Plant —A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.**

HELIANTHUS. —See Sunflower.

HESPERIS. —See Sweet Rocket.

HUNNEMANIA. —See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN. —See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT. —See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA. —See Moon-flower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT. —See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA. —See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON. —See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH. —See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK. —See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN. —See Dolichos.

JAPANESE HOP. —See Humulus.

No. 923. Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy —A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush (Mexican Fire Plant) —A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 inches apart. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 930. Kudzu Vine —Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 10 feet the first season. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

Larkspur

For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. The germination is improved if chilled for several days in refrigerator.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS

—This strain represents the most marked advance in improving larkspurs, both in the fullness of the flower spikes; the size of the flower and in the shades of color. The branching habit has been intensified, giving a greater number of branches to each plant, each branch producing a solid mass of color. The 3 to 4 foot flower spikes render them ideal for cut flowers that keep for a long time.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| No. 932. White King | Each pkt. 10c;
¼ oz. 30c;
½ oz. 50c;
oz. 85c. |
| No. 933. Coral King | |
| No. 934. Dark Blue Spire | |
| No. 935. Exquisite Rose | |
| No. 941. Lilac or Lavender Spire | |
| No. 942. Mixed Colors | |

STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

- No. 940. Rosamond—The only pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others are available. The numerous flower spikes are heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
- No. 936. Double Dark Blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.
- No. 938. Double Light Blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.
- No. 937. Double Pink. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.
- No. 939. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum No. 943. Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 945. Perennial Blue.—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 948. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, covered with lovely blue blooms for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL LUPINS

- No. 952. Blue. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.
- No. 955. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL LUPINS

- No. 956. Blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
- No. 957. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

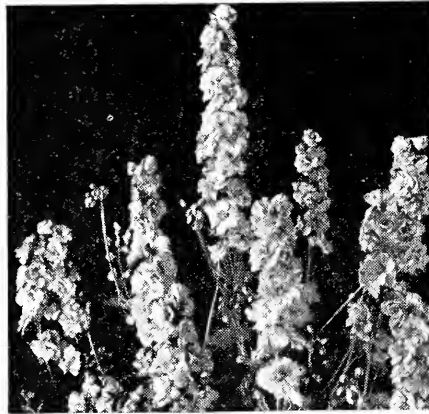
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

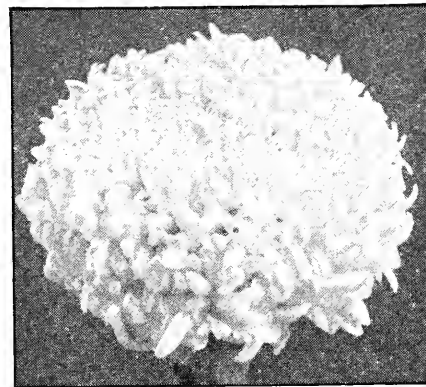
No. 973. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



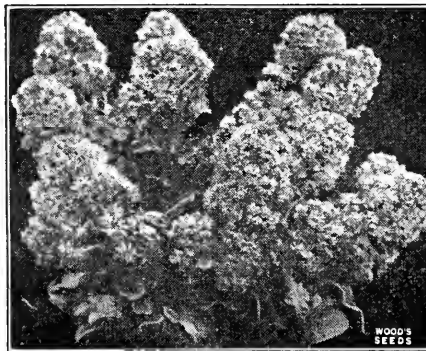
Giant Imperial Larkspur



Lobelia



Early Sunshine Marigold



Wood's Superb Mignonette

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing brilliant flowers till frost. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

No. 966. Early Sunshine—A grand flower, showy in the garden and ideal for cutting. The 2½ inch chrysanthemum-like flowers are golden yellow, curled and interlaced. Blooms in 15 weeks from planting. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 971. Dwarf Double Harmony—Charming and distinct, with tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; attractive and unique; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 963. Crown of Gold—A gold medal winner. The crown is of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by a collar of gracefully recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet scented. Two feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 962. YELLOW SUPREME—Imagine a large fluffy, rounded bloom of honey fragrance with broad, loose frilled petals of a rich creamy yellow color, and you have "Yellow Supreme." A wonderful cut flower. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 970. ROYAL SCOT—A charming combination of mahogany and gold in symmetrical stripes, which radiate from the center of the flower. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 965. GUINEA GOLD—Distinct from all other marigolds; they are more like carnations with their long loosely placed waved petals. The plants bear 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across, of a brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 960. African Double Orange—Intense rich orange double blooms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 961. African Double Lemon Queen—Pure canary yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 964. African Double Mixed.—All the best varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 968. French Double Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 969. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants, covered with perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 967. Legion of Honor (Little Brownie).—Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Mignonette

—In February and March plant in boxes and thin out.

Beginning in March, plant at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer plant in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts, all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 982. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 988. Moonflower (Evening Glory).

Rapid climber with luxuriant foliage; the pure white fragrant blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 30c.

MALLOW MARVEL.—See Hibiscus.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

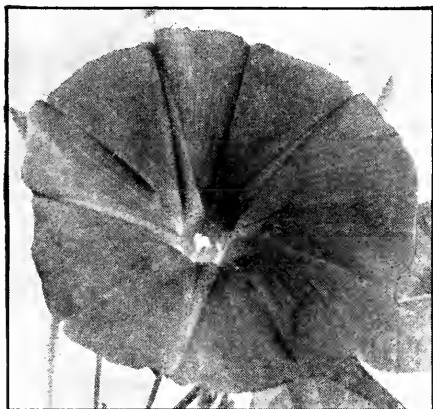
MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOSS FLOWER.—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory

Morning Glories

No. 990. Scarlett O'Hara. All-America Gold Medal Winner. A new color—rich dark wine-red. The 3½-inch blooms come early, continue till frost, and stay open longer; often in the afternoon. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 989. Heavenly Blue. A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa)—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus)—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

No. 995. Bush Morning Glory. Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

Japanese Morning Glories—Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove)—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

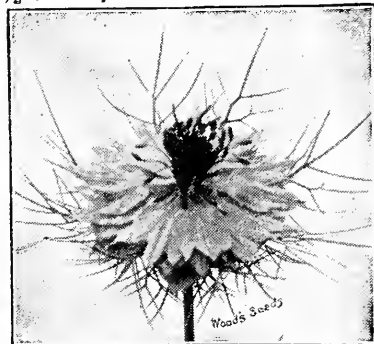
No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)—Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 1058. Nigella Miss Jekyll (Love-in-a-Mist)—Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 1061. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 1088. Ornamental Pepper—As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter, it is most effective and as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits. These remain long without losing their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.**



Miss Jekyll Nigella

ENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).
PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.
PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, such variety of color as nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display of brilliant color till frost. They bloom best in poor soil. Hardy annual.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium

Wood's Peerless Mixtures—Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of the most brilliant colors that give a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with our Peerless Mixtures.

No. 1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

No. 1030. Tall Peerless Mixture—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTiums

The globe type is the very newest thing in nasturtiums. The plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. As they maintain their dwarf rounded form throughout the life of the plant they are especially fine for rockeries, window boxes and pot plants, and superb in the garden for borders and edgings. The blooms are delightfully sweet scented, double and semi-double, and have stems of good length for cutting.

No. 1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe. Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

No. 1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe. As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

No. 1012. Dwarf Double Gem. All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTiums

The introduction of the gleam type of nasturtiums created a sensation, it being the first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from the well rounded free flowering bushes. The stems are long and bear flowers well above the lush green foliage, the effect being a solid mass of color. The blooms are large and exquisitely sweet scented. A fine cut flower.

No. 1013. Double Scarlet Gleam. Comparable to the brilliance of scarlet sage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

No. 1011. Double Golden Gleam. In full bloom the plants are a blaze of glory. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

No. 1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids. Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

SINGLE NASTURTiums

The old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned gardens for generations. The colors in our mixtures are well balanced.

No. 1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c, postpaid.**

No. 1043. Tall or Giant, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c, postpaid.**

Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten the beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve the moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

- No. 1075. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture**—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors—every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 oz. \$1.75; oz. \$3.00.**
- No. 1076. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture**—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. We cannot conceive of a more exquisite pansy mixture, for it is giant flowered and covers a wide variety of brilliant colors and markings. **Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**
- No. 1074. Swiss Giant**—Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.**
- No. 1077. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy**—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. The colors range from pure white to the rich and deeper shades. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**
- No. 1078. Giant Trimardeau Mixture**—Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 90c.**
- No. 1079. Large Flowering Mixed Pansies**—A very superior mixture of all colors; rich and beautiful. Fine for beds and borders, but the blooms are not as large as those of our Royal Mixture. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.**
- No. 1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Corunta)**—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**



Wood's Royal Pansy

Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

- No. 1095. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias**—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. **Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.**
- No. 1102. Double Fringed Petunias**—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. **Pkt. 40c.**
- No. 1101. Flaming Velvet**—Gold medal winner. Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**
- No. 1097. Royal Purple**—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**
- No. 1103. Single Petunias**—A choice mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

BEDDING PETUNIAS

- No. 1096. Wood's Bedding Petunias**—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.**
- No. 1093. Hollywood Star**—The five-pointed star-shaped blooms are a rich rose-pink with creamy yellow throats. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**
- No. 1094. Blue Bird**—Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**
- No. 1098. Rosy Morn**—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.**
- No. 1099. Snowball**—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**
- No. 1100. Rose of Heaven**—Rich, brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

BALCONY PETUNIAS—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

- No. 1105. Balcony White.** **No. 1106. Balcony Pink.**
No. 1110. Balcony Mixed Colors.

- No. 1107. Balcony Crimson.** **No. 1108. Balcony Deep Blue.**
Each of above: **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

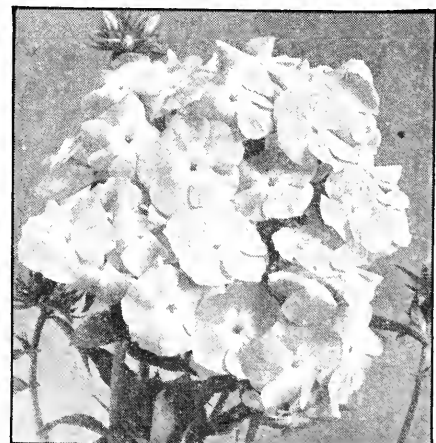
- No. 1115. Large Flowering Dwarf**—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**
- No. 1116. Star and Fringed**—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**
- No. 1119. MIXED PHLOX**—A mixture of all colors. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

Grandiflora Phlox **LARGE FLOWERING**—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

- No. 1122. Salmon Glory**—Each individual flower will cover a silver half-dollar. Pure salmon-pink with distinct creamy-white edge. 10 inches high. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**
- No. 1123. Pure White.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c;** **No. 1125. Scarlet.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**
- No. 1124. Rose Pink.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c;** **No. 1126. Yellow.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

- No. 1127. Dark Blue.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1129. Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 85c.**



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of the largest blooms and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet; as dazzling as scarlet tulips; brilliant in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1146. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1147. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

No. 1137. Rose Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1139. Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1145. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 1148. Double Shirley.—Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1152. Princess Victoria Louise or Oriental Pink.—Soft lilac rose. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

Portulaca

Moss Flower.—Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

No. 1157. Single Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1158. Single Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1159. Single Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1155. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

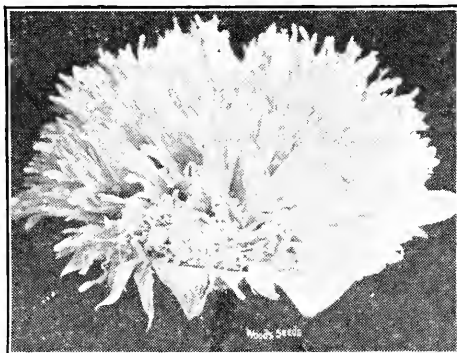
No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.

PINK.—See Dianthus.

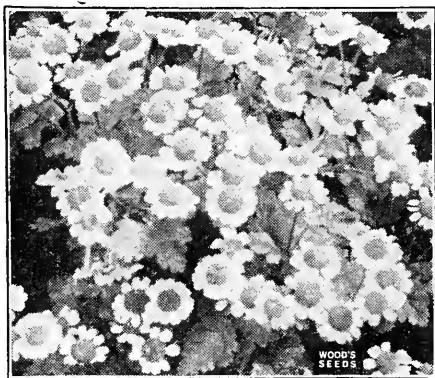
PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.



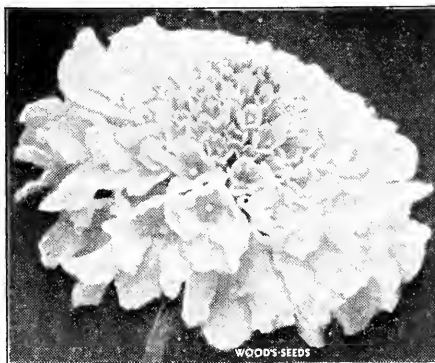
Carnation Flowered Poppy



Pyrethrum Roseum



Salvia or Scarlet Sage



Scabiosa

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. **Primula Sinensis** (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 1162. **Evening Primrose.**—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. **Golden Feather**—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1166. **Roseum** (Painted Daisy).—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1168. **Ricinus** (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 1171. **Rudbeckia** (Coneflower). A rich, free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1174. **Salpiglossis**—It would be hard to imagine a more gorgeous and beautiful bed and border than salpiglossis with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. **Fireball or Bonfire.**—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.

No. 1180. **Splendens** (Scarlet Sage).—Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12 inch stems. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

No. 1181. **Salvia Patens.**—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower).—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

No. 1185. **Annual Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 1186. **Perennial Blue.** Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1190. **Sensitive Plant** (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1196. **Snow on the Mountain**—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 1204. **Stokesia Cyanea** (Cornflower Aster).—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

Stocks

(Gilliflower). Few flowers surpass stocks in brilliance and diversity of color, duration and profusion of bloom and fragrance, each plant a perfect bouquet. Plant early indoors, transplant when an inch high and set out the end of April in a cool location. Fine for beds borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

No. 1199. Cut-and-Come-Again. Extra fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throwing out side branches, each bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.—A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.**

Sunflower

—Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers and general decoration. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

No. 1207. Red. Some are a rich chestnut red, others are of interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curled. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 1208. Miniature. Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch single yellow flowers with dark centers; fine for cutting. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.**

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.**

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).—A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy white and violet blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier indoors. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a succession of blooms may be had through the summer and fall. Height, 2 1/2 feet. Easy to grow. Hardy annual. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**

Sweet William

—The rich flowers give a splendid effect in beds, borders and rock gardens. Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

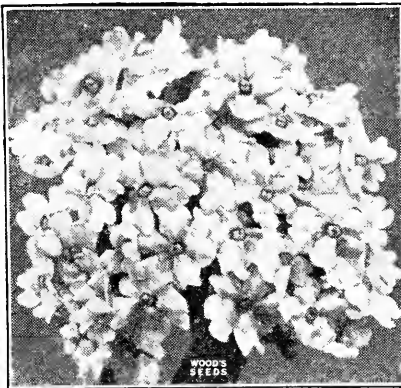
No. 1222. Single White. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**
No. 1223. Newport Pink. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**
No. 1224. Scarlet Beauty. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**
No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.**
No. 1233. Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 5.
SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.
SPEEDWELL.—See Veronica.
STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.
SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.
TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

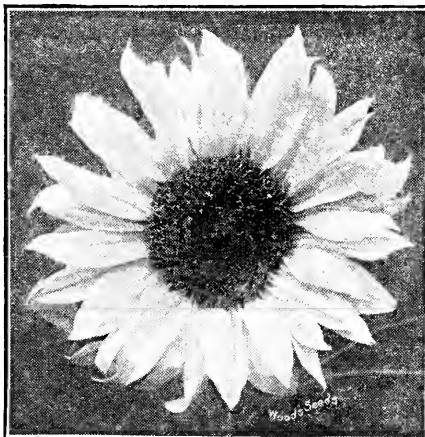
No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.)—A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 1238. Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower). Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Particularly fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height, 6 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

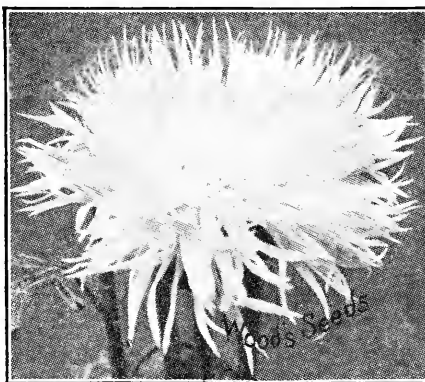
No. 1241. Torenia —Snapdragon-like sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Ht., 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**



Mammoth Verbena



Miniature Sunflower



Sweet Sultan



Sweet William.

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Bears flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak a few hours and plant in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

No. 1250. Floradale Beauty.—A giant hybrid with individual florets averaging 1 1/4 inches across, making up into heads 4 to 5 inches across. Colors range from bright rose-pink to deep rose-red. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.**

No. 1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet. The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1246. Mammoth White.—Extra large and very free blooming. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink Shades. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple Shades. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1252. Mammoth Mixed. The magnificent blooms are of the richest and most varied colors; very fine. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

No. 1255. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

No. 1253. Venosa. The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 ft. high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell) —An elegant hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. A fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

No. 1267. Vinca (Periwinkle) —Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom the same summer; take inside for winter flowering; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

VIOLA—See Tufted Pansy, page 38.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock —Beautiful freeflowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

Wallflower

—Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. In the fall put into pots for winter blooming. Half hardy perennial. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

No. 1276. Single. A fine mixture of all shades. **Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

No. 1277. Double. Very large and fragrant. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).—Beautiful biennial for rock gardens and low borders; dazzling orange flower. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

No. 1279. Linifolius (Alpine Wallflower).—A profuse bloomer for rock gardens; an unusual lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower

—The large globe-shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. Grows 2 1/2 feet high, and from midsummer till hard frost covered with blooms. A fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

1284. Mixed Flower Seeds

—More than a hundred varieties for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places. It will give a constant succession of bloom until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

An Ounce Will Plant 25 Feet of Row

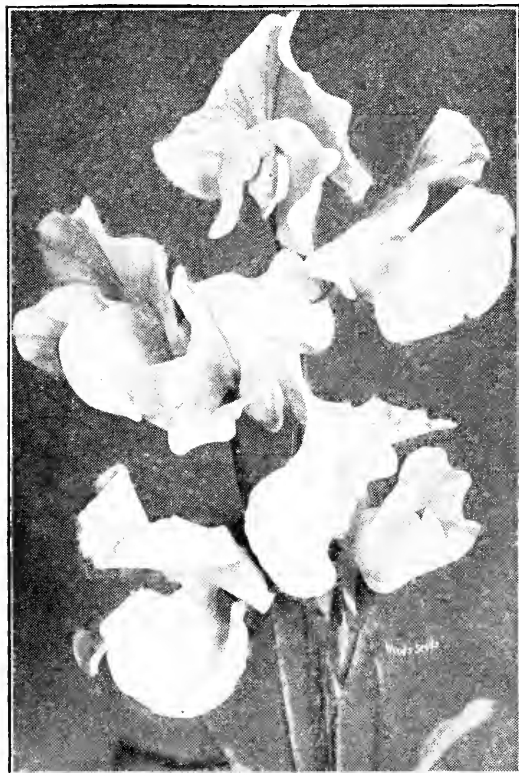
CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.

Gather Sweet Pea Blooms Frequently; the More You Cut Them the Better and Longer They Bloom

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

1329. Avalanche—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

1332. Debutant—A magnificent large, bold coral shaded with peach pink; bears a long succession of blooms.

1330. Flora—An outstandingly beautiful clear lilac lavender; a fine large flower on long stem.

1333. Grand National—The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an Award of Merit winner.

1337. Fortune—A beautifully waved flower with violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

1342. Gigantic—A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

1331. Glen Eagles—An exquisite lavender blue; the flowers are unusually large and daintily frilled.

1335. Lady Ruffles—An exquisitely beautiful soft pink; awarded gold medal by the Scottish Sweet Pea Society.

1341. Loveliness—A lovely and charming rich pink on a deep cream ground; exquisitely beautiful.

1336. Magnet—The richest and brightest cream pink; fine size and long stemmed.

1338. Mastercream—Rich deep cream without a trace of pink; flowers duplexed, large and beautifully frilled.

1345. Melody—Golden salmon pink on deep cream ground; color deepens to orange toward the edges.

1334. Olympia—Large waved royal purple flower, deep and rich; vigorous and free bloomer.

1347. Pinkie—The largest and finest rich rosy pink; beautifully waved flowers.

1339. Pirate Gold—A beautifully formed intense golden orange; withstands hot sun better than any variety of its color.

1340. Red Boy—Pure rich deep crimson flower; four blooms on long stems; does not sunburn.

1346. Reflection—A magnificent clear cornflower blue with no trace of violet; bears 3 to 4 blooms on sturdy stems.

1348. Ruffled Primrose—Beautifully frilled or ruffled, extra large flowers; deep cream or primrose.

1343. The Sultan—A brilliant and vivid deep maroon with trace of violet; unequalled for depth of color.

1344. Welcome—The most dazzling and glowing scarlet; the large bold flowers are sunproof.

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South as well as for greenhouse culture. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

All Varieties: Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

No. 1360. Harmony.—The best clear lavender; a free bloomer with big flowers of fine color on extra long stems; a strong, vigorous grower.

No. 1362. Snowstorm Improved—Without exception the finest white; beautifully frilled; the waxy white blooms are carried on long stems.

1364. Mrs. Herbert Hoover—"The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

1361. American Beauty—So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

1363. Shirley Temple—Daintily frilled soft rose pink; blooms are of good size and carried on long, strong stems. The most desirable pink.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencer Mixture or Winter Flowering.—We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 1375. Wood's Special Grandiflora Mixture

—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; postpaid.

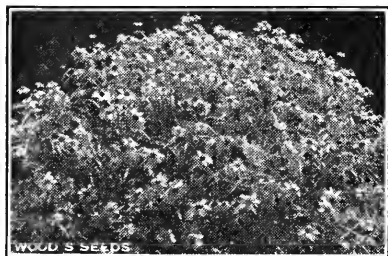
No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.



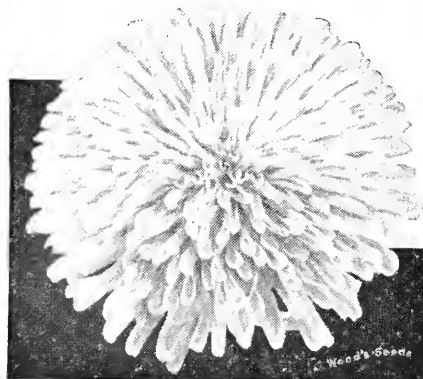
Fantasy Zinnia



Scabiosa Flowered Zinnia



Zinnia Linearis



Savoy Zinnia

Wood's Giant Zinnias

FEW garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover about ¼ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

Fantasy Zinnias—Award of Merit Winners. A zinnia that is distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals that give a delicate and refined appearance to the medium sized double flowers—large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, and just the right size for flower arrangement.

1302. Fantasy White Light. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1304. Fantasy Star Dust—Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1303. Fantasy Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1308. Haageana Double

Mexican Miniature Zinnia.—The small flowered Mexican zinnias have a charm all their own. They lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display, and yet have stems long enough to make a fine display in vases and bowls. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

Pompon or Lilliput Zinnias

A very handsome dwarf zinnia, growing only about 1½ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. They are fine for bedding and very satisfactory cut-flowers.

No. 1321. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1322. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1323. Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1324. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 1327. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

California Giant Zinnias

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered; often measuring 4 to 5 inches across. Exceedingly attractive in the garden, and make fine and lasting cut flowers.

No. 1309. California Giant White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1310. California Giant Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1311. California Giant Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1312. California Giant Deep Yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1313. California Giant Purple.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1318. California Giant Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

No. 1305. Tom Thumb—Very dwarf, about 18 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; very bright colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1300. Curled and Crested

Fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. The colors range from pure white through all the shades of pink and yellow to dark crimson. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 1307. Scabiosa Flowered

Entirely distinct from any zinnia you have ever grown. The outer petals are long and large; the center is a semi-globular crown, producing a distinct and interesting effect. Grows 2½ feet high and crowded with flowers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 1306. Picotee Giant Double

A thoroughly distinct type, for nearly all the blooms are attractively tipped with a contrasting color at the end of each petal. The dark shades usually have a light marking, the light shades a dark marking. The flowers are about 3 inches across and come in a wide variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1287. Navajo (Gaillardia Flowered)—Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white or yellow, the bicolor effect reminding of a Navajo rug. The colors run through lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double and semi-double blooms; 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1319. Zinnia Linearis—The most unusual and interesting of the newer zinnias. The flowers are a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young blooms, turning to golden orange as the flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall and, if given plenty of room spread as much as 2 feet. The flowers are profusely borne, hundreds being open at a time. It is never untidy, as many newly opened flowers prevent the faded ones becoming prominent. A grand and brilliantly colored bedding and border plant. Blooms in about six weeks. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.

No. 1299. Savoy—The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow, deepening from golden yellow at the center to dark red at the margin. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1301. Grandiflora Giants

—Not as large as our California Giants, but of fine size and a rich and brilliant mixture. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

No. 1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1291. Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1293. Dream. A fine deep lavender turning to purple. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Fantasy Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Savoy.....	10c
1 pkt. Haageana Double.....	10c
1 pkt. Scabiosa Flowered.....	10c
1 pkt. Picotee Giant Double.....	10c
1 pkt. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors.....	10c

All of the above for 50c 60c

Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320 /

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.



Canna

GREEN LEAVED CANNAS

Copper Giant —4 feet. Immense coppery, red or bronze blooms, suffused with rose. One of the grandest of all cannas and blooms continuously. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 6 for 85c; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Hungaria —3½ feet. A grand canna with large pure La France pink flowers with a satiny sheen. The most popular pink. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Madam Crozy —3½ feet. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet with a narrow edge of bright golden yellow. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal —5 feet. The largest flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a striking vivid scarlet. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS

Brandywine 3½ feet. Flowers of intense wine-red, dappled with deep crimson, sometimes edged with gold. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

King Humbert —4 feet. Immense orchid-like orange-scarlet, rose tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Shenandoah —4 feet. Bears large clusters of salmon-pink blooms; the foliage is rich ruby-red. 15c each; 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

Mammoth Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30c each; 3 for 75c. Not postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 25c each; 3 for 65c; 6 for \$1.20 postpaid.

DAHLIAS

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Book your order for delivery after March 15.

Fort Monmouth —A grand rich crimson maroon, shaded with bluish violet at tips of petals. Flowers often 10 to 12 inches across. 45c each; 3 for \$1.10, postpaid.

Golden Eclipse —On the "Honor Roll." Clear golden yellow with salmon shading toward the center; stems 3 feet or more long. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Jane Cowl —A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Jersey Beauty —The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink; a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Kentucky —Exactly like Jersey Beauty, except in color; pink with a blending of yellow and gold, best described as lovely salmon pink. 35c each; 3 for 85c, postpaid.

Mrs. de Ver Warner —A refined mauve pink; extra large flowers on long, strong stems; a free and continuous bloomer. 25c each; 3 for 65c, postpaid.

Omar Khayyam —Chinese red at base of petals shading to bright orange and tipped lighter; a wonderful soft color effect. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Prince of Persia —This immense deep informal decorative is a rich glowing crimson; the most beautiful of all the red dahlias. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

The World —Rich deep rosy magenta overlaid garnet with silver shading at edges of the petals; stems strong and erect. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Thos. A. Edison —A royal purple of huge size with petals of a stag-horn formation; cane stiff stems; insect resistant foliage. 50c each; 3 for \$1.20, postpaid.

White Wonder —The giant sized pure white blooms have long twisted and curled petals. Truly a white Fort Monmouth. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias —Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 20c each; 4 for 65c; \$1.60 per dozen. Not postpaid, 15c ea.; 4 for 50c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

No. 1 first size bulbs.

Carmen Sylva

—Snow white with slight lilac pencilling in the throat; tall, straight, wiry stem. Makes a beautiful and graceful cut flower. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$1.75, postpaid.

Dr. F. E. Bennett

—Vivid, fiery scarlet with a suggestion of flame scarlet; an exquisite large flower on sturdy stem. 3 for 20c; 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; 50 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Excellence —Deep orange-vermilion with faint throat markings of a slightly deeper shade. A very early variety of gorgeous color. 3 for 20c; 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; 50 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Gold Eagle —A beautiful deep yellow. One of the earliest to bloom. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$1.75, postpaid.

Graphic —Beautiful deep lavender-violet with deep purple feathered blotches on lower petals. Probably the best in its color class and most desirable. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Picardy —The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower. 3 for 20c; 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; 50 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Queen Helen —Grenadine pink with prominent yellow blotch and carmine feathering in throat. An outstandingly fine flower. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Rose Splendor —Rose pink with white border on tips of petals; pronounced dark rose-red throat. 8 to 9 well placed flowers open at a time. A showy variety of unusual color value. 3 for 25c; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Wasaga —Clear apricot with buff throat. Extra large flower, somewhat ruffled. 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 50 for \$1.75, postpaid.

Mixed Gladiolas —A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; dozen 40c; 50 for \$1.40; \$2.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per 100.



WOOD'S SEEDS

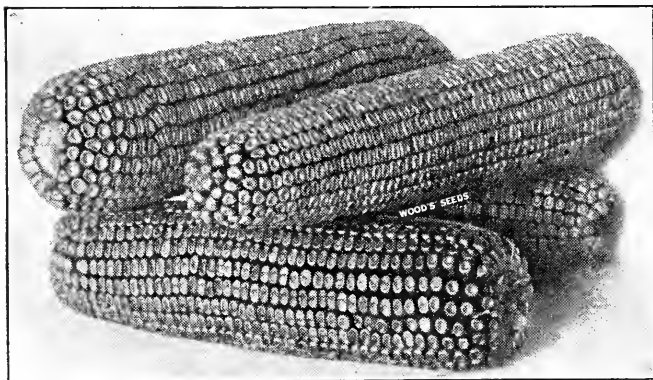
Madeira Vine Root —An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 90c per doz.; 25 for \$1.70. Not postpaid, 80c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50.

Tuberose —One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large. **DOUBLE PEARL**, extra large. By mail postpaid, 3 for 20c; 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; 25 for 85c. Not postpaid, 45c per dozen; 25 for 70c; \$3.00 per 100.

WOOD'S EARLY HYBRID CORNS

Increases Yields 20%—Sound Ears—Deep Roots—Strong Stalks—Drought, Storm and Disease-Resistant—No Barren Stalks

Hybrid corn is produced by crossing selected pure inbred lines. This greatly increases yields for the same reason a mule has more strength and endurance than its parents. An inbred line is produced by placing pollen from the tassel on the silks of the same plant, repeating this operation for about five years. This is done by placing paper bags over the tassel and ear shoot before the silks appear. This self-fertilization concentrates in the offspring all good or bad inherited characters. Usually over 1,000 lines must be developed and tested to find four superior lines with deep roots, strong stalks, resistance to disease, and no undesirable characters. A Double Cross Hybrid is produced by crossing two lines to form a single cross, and crossing two other lines in a separate field. The following year the two single crosses are combined. All tassels of one are pulled out before they shed any pollen. The ears from detasseled rows furnish the hybrid seed. Because hybrid vigor only lasts one year new seed must be obtained each year to get the increased yield from hybrid corn.



Wood's Hybrid Early Yellow Dent

WOOD'S HYBRID EARLY YELLOW DENT

100 days. Consistently outyields other corns in West Virginia, mountains of Virginia, Western Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. A cross between inbreds of Lancaster Surecrop and Early Leaming, with the same adaptation, but heavier yield, larger ears, deeper grain, and more storm and drought-resistant. It yielded 122 bushels per acre in a West Virginia Experiment Station test. F. P. Cassel, Montgomery Co., Pa., says: "For several years it has outyielded all hybrids and local varieties in this section. It has hard sound grain, and stood up when other varieties blew down." B. B. Smith, Baltimore Co., Md., says: "It is well adapted. Its higher yield certainly justifies the extra seed cost."



Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent still standing at Christmas. Local varieties had fallen.

WOOD'S HYBRID CORNS are treated free with Semesan Jr., allowing earlier planting, reducing disease and materially increasing germination and yield, with greater strength of stalk.

IOWA 939 100 days. Wide adaptation across northern half of corn belt. Outyielded all certified hybrids two years in West Virginia, averaging 25.5% increased yield over the best local variety at three experiment stations—125 bushels per acre in one test. Highest yield at State College, Pa., outyielding College White Cap 22% for two years. Very leafy stocky stalk; ears placed low and held up all winter.

ILLINOIS 172 100 days. Adapted to central corn belt, Western Maryland, Pennsylvania. Highest yielding certified hybrid two years in southern West Virginia tests under 1,000 feet, yielding 109.2 bushels per acre in one test. Highest yield at two central Ohio experiment stations. Long ears; strong stalks and deep roots.

U. S. 52 110 days. Adapted to southern Pennsylvania through southern half of corn belt. Storm-resistant; only 2% lodged stalks in College Park, Md., test, yielding 14 to 33% more than local varieties which lodged about 12%. Yielded 123.4 bushels per acre, highest in Lakin, W. Va., test.

PRICES OF ALL HYBRID CORNS ON PAGE 45



Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent ears a foot long with deep closely wedged grain covering tip and butt

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW DENT 110 days. The best yellow hybrid developed in the Middle Atlantic Section

extending from the Eastern Shore Peninsula through Piedmont Virginia, North Carolina mountains to Kentucky. It is a cross involving Reid's Yellow Dent, Virginia Yellow Dent and Lancaster Surecrop inbreds. It is similar in appearance and adaptation to Reid's, but has sounder ears, higher yield and is more drought-resistant. J. R. Lintner, County Agent, Loudoun, Va., says: "It matures right and is well adapted, yielding exceptionally well for two years." For four years it made the highest average yield of any yellow corn in Piedmont and Mountain sections. J. W. Hayes, Lenoir Co., N. C., says: "It has the best stalk I ever saw. It came through heavy rains that destroyed my regular corn, and made a good yield." G. D. Dutrow, Frederick Co., Md., says: "It is better adapted, more disease and storm-resistant, and has stronger roots than other hybrids and yields well above other corns."

It has short stocky stalks and should be planted $\frac{1}{4}$ closer in the row. E. L. Bemiss, Chesterfield Co., Va., says: "I planted it so close in the row neighbors predicted a failure, yet it produced 115 bushels per acre on land that never made over 30 before." Roasting ears in 80 days. Excellent early feed corn in the South. M. J. Cliett, Talladega Co., Ala., says: "60 ears yielded 50 to 65 bushels per acre, the best corn crop I ever grew." It outyielded local varieties 25% in the Perquimans Co., N. C., test.

WOOD'S HYBRID EXTRA EARLY 90 days. Earliest yellow dent hybrid

for the high Alleghany Plateau in West Virginia, Western Md., Western Penn., N. Y., and New England. In our 1939 test of 79 leading hybrids and varieties it matured first and not a stalk blew down in a bad storm. It yielded 117 bushels per acre in one test. Wide range of adaptation. Its large ears are placed low on a short stocky stalk that stands up all winter. One 40-acre field averaged 120 bushels per acre.

Earliest feed corn for the South, roasting ears in 69 days. Joe Brown, Cherokee County, N. C., says: "It matured 10 to 20 days quicker than other corns, yet outyielded them, making 98 bushels per acre. Each stalk bore 1 to 4 ears, with deep roots, resistant to storms."



Left, ordinary corn roots. Right, hybrid corn roots.

Wood's Southern Hybrid Corns Increase Yields 20% At 36 Experiment Stations in 8 Southern States

We are the only seed house who has developed hybrid corns in the South adapted to the severe Southern climate. We have been breeding hybrid corn for several years, conducting breeding plots in nearly every Southern State. Tests throughout the country prove that adapted hybrids produce about 20% more than the best local varieties, but unadapted hybrids usually yield much less. The surest way to find the best hybrid for your farm is to try part of your crop in two. Hybrids produced in the corn belt have repeatedly failed in the South for lack of shuck protection from insects.

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN PROLIFIC 120 days. The highest yielding corn tested at state experiment stations throughout the cotton belt. The most prolific yellow hybrid. It holds the record yield for all South Carolina Experiment Station tests. In recent reports of 1939 state experiment station tests it made the highest average yield of any corn tested in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, Piedmont and Mountain Sections; in the three Arkansas tests, and in Northeast Texas. It led the seven Alabama tests; and was the best hybrid in Mississippi tests. The Florida experiment station recommends it highly as an early yellow corn for hogs.

It is a cross involving inbreds from the highest yielding Southern yellow corns, Wood's Golden Prolific, Indian Chief, Jarvis Golden Prolific, and Wood's Golden Prolific (a yellow strain of Whatley's Prolific). It has good shuck protection, deep roots, strong stalks and is resistant to heat, drought and hurricanes. It made a wonderful crop for J. J. W. Smith, of Spalding Co., Ga.: "On a washed out rocky field in spite of a serious drought, most stalks with two large ears with hard grain and practically no damage from corn ear worms, a terrific pest here. Not one stalk in a thousand fell during a late severe storm."

It won the North Carolina 4-H Corn prize of \$100.00 for McRoy Gore, Columbus Co., N. C., yielding 156.7 bushels per acre at a total cost, including seed of 19c per bushel. It won the district prizes for Clyde Gore, of Columbus County, N. C., yielding 126 bushels per acre; Thurston Bowman, of Alexander Co., N. C., 120 bushels per acre, and Ben Black, Cabarrus Co., N. C., yielding 125 bushels per acre in spite of a terrific drought, at a cost of 14c per bushel, including cost of hybrid seed and all other expenses. This proves that although hybrid seed costs more, it materially reduces the final cost of production. J. W. Cook, of Barnwell Co., S. C., says: "30 acres of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific yielded 50% more than my other corn under the same conditions."



Wood's Hybrid White Prolific.
Two 12-inch ears per stalk.

"We are very much pleased with Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent as its deep roots and strong stalks prevent it from blowing down like our native varieties, and allows us to harvest 97% of it with a tractor."—C. F. Molahr, Barnwell Co., S. C.

"All of Wood's Hybrid Corns far outyielded the best local varieties in this county, making good yields even in a very poor season. Our farmers are very favorably impressed with them. Your Hybrid Golden produced twice as much per acre as white corn for B. Flanagan."—W. H. Ozlin, Co. Agent, Princess Anne, Va.

"Ten bushels of Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific planted on 120 acres produced 6,000 bushels of the finest quality beautiful eared corn. Much of it made 75 to 100 bushels per acre. I will plant my whole crop in it this year."—Dr. T. M. Martin, Dallas Co., Alabama.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE PROLIFIC 125 days. The heaviest yielding white corn for the deep South, according to Southern experiment station tests. It consistently outyielded Whatley's Prolific, Neal's Paymaster and other leading southern varieties at seven Alabama experiment stations and made exceptionally high yields in the Georgia and South Carolina tests. It was developed from Wood's Dixie, Latham's Double, Hasting's Prolific and Mosby's Prolific; is adapted to the same sections, but has larger ears, deeper roots, stronger stalks and higher yield. Ears are well protected with a long tight shuck.

A. L. Traylor, Richmond Co., Ga., says: "I planted it next to Whatley's Prolific and find it is more drought-resistant and yields more than any I ever grew before."

WOOD'S HYBRID GOLDEN DENT

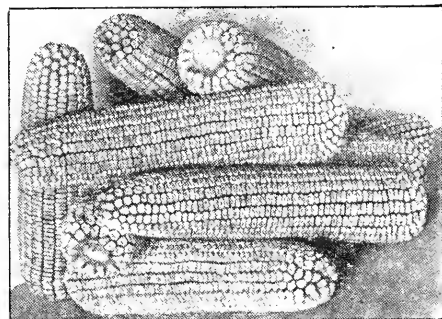
115 days. Largest, soundest ear and highest yielding yellow hybrid for the Mid-South. The ideal early feed and roasting ear corn for the deep South, particularly to fatten hogs for early market. Roasting ears in 82 days. A cross between inbreds of Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Jarvis Golden Prolific, with similar appearance, adaptation and use, but with stronger stalks, deeper roots, heavier yield and larger, sounder ears. Big flinty grains, long tight shuck. We suggest it to farmers who prefer a larger ear than Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific. Not a single stalk in our test last summer was blown down by a storm that knocked down half of some varieties.

WOOD'S HYBRID WHITE DENT

115 days. Largest ear and highest yielding white hybrid corn for the section between the Cotton and Corn Belt, or for early feed and roasting ears in the deep South. Roasting ears in 80 days. Deep grain, good shuck protection. It made the highest average yield of any white corn for four years in Virginia tests, yielding 97½ bushels per acre in one. It was developed from Wood's Improved White Dent, Southern Snowflake, Oklahoma Silvermine and Boone County White; similar in appearance and adaptation, but more storm and drought-resistant, earlier, and higher yield. We consider it the best early roasting ear corn for Florida and



A. C. Horton, Charles City Co., Va., says: "For two years Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific has yielded 70 to 80 bushels per acre on land that never produced over 50 bushels with other varieties."



Wood's Hybrid White Dent. Large, sound, beautiful 12-inch ears.

Gulf States, G. A. Muth, Mobile Co., Alabama, says: "It yielded 60 bushels per acre compared to 10 to 12 bushels for six leading corn varieties. It had long shucks and was the most weevil-resistant. Wind blew down the others, but not the hybrid."

"On poor white sand it yielded 35% more than any other corn in my section grown on much better land. The ears were about a foot long and brought a big premium on the market for milling corn."—J. E. Bryan, Wayne Co., N. C.

"It stands up better and yields a fourth more than other corns. It averaged two large ears per stalk. The extra seed cost of \$3.75 increased my profit over \$200.00."—A. W. Buhrman, Henrico Co., Va.

PRICES

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bushel	5-Bus.	Quart	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.
All Hybrid Field Corn.	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$5.75	50c	\$1.25	\$2.15	\$3.95

WOOD'S ENSILAGE CORNS

GREATER TONNAGE, MORE GRAIN and FEEDING VALUE. Ideal for Dairy Farms in the North and Piedmont and Mountain Sections of the South.

After 12 years our breeders in Virginia have developed two hybrids expressly for ensilage purposes with the tall stalk and heavy tonnage of Southern Ensilage Corn, the earliness of Northern corn, and considerably more grain and feeding value than either. They are crosses between inbreds of the heaviest grain yielding early ensilage corns and the tallest southern ensilage varieties. They make a quick vigorous growth, producing the maximum amount of feed possible in short seasons. Their tall, thick, stocky stalks have stood up in storms that blow other varieties down. They have wide leaves, close together, that stay green after the ears ripen. Usually two big ears per stalk, with large grain. Stalks usually weigh considerably more than equally tall stalks of other varieties, with more grain, protein and feeding value. If left to mature, they make wonderful husking corns, outyielding regular field varieties. Many farmers who originally grew them for silage are now also using them for grain production.

WOOD'S HYBRID YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES—We believe this is the ideal ensilage corn for the short seasons in the high mountain sections, extending from Western North Carolina, through West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, New York and New England. A cross between inbreds of the heaviest producing early yellow corn and Yellow Sweepstakes. 100% of the stalks remained standing in our tests after a severe storm last summer. "Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes not only made a fine stalk, but yielded 18% more grain than Reid's Yellow Dent."—G. B. Allison, Rockbridge, Va., County Agent.

WOOD'S HYBRID RED SWEEPSTAKES—Tests for many years show this the ensilage corn for the Southern Piedmont and Valley sections through Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut. A cross between selected inbreds from Pamunkey Ensilage and West Branch Sweepstakes.

WOOD'S MAMMOTH ENSILAGE—The heaviest yielding silage corn for the South. For three years it outyielded all other varieties in experiment station tests, yielding more than 24 other leading silage corns in one test. Made a record yield of 36.3 tons of silage per acre in another test—almost twice as much as the average yield of 79 other varieties; was 1 to 5 feet taller; had 4 to 9 more leaves per plant; and not a single stalk broke down, although 5 to 15% of the other varieties lodged. It is a heavy grain producer, has large ears, and high feeding value. It requires a third less acreage to fill your silos.

WOOD'S PAMUNKEY—Averaged 23 tons of silage per acre in a six-year summary of experiment station tests in nine states.

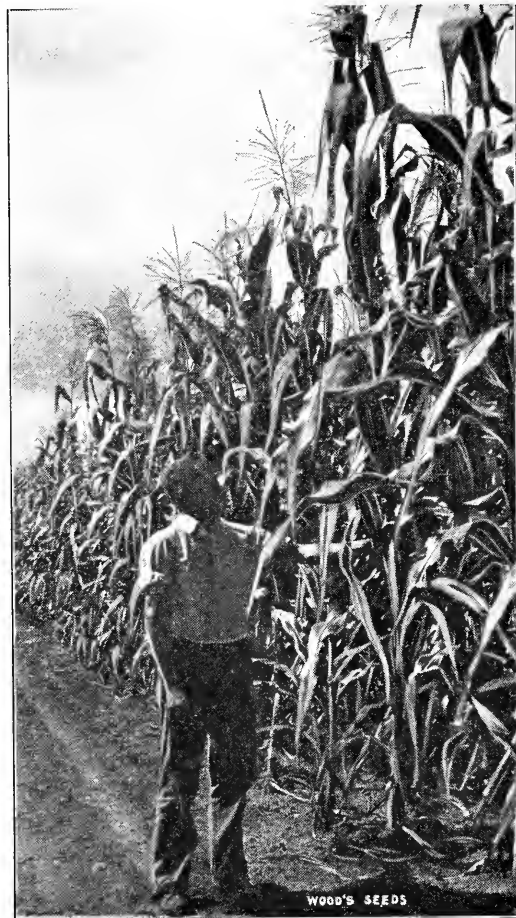
"I have grown Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage three years. It yields more tonnage than any other corn. It grows 16 feet tall, with stalks as big around as an ear of corn. It makes a big yield of sound grain; two 10-inch ears to the stalk. Grain large, broad and flinty. Eight acres fill a large silo. I filled seven silos and had twelve acres left for feed corn."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

CERTIFIED EUREKA ENSILAGE—Our strain had larger ears, more grain, and yielded 20% more silage than ordinary Virginia Eureka in the Massachusetts Experiment Station test. In the Connecticut tests our strain made 22 tons per acre compared to 13 tons for Eureka from other sources.



WOOD'S MAMMOTH ENSILAGE: "On poor broken down land made the finest crop of silage we ever grew. 2½ acres filled a 70-ton silo that used to require 6 to 10 acres. Some stalks were 20 feet tall with two ears, each over a foot long, and half again as heavy as other corn, with higher percentage of ears to fodder. Its long roots and strong stalks enabled it to withstand a severe storm."

—J. P. Fitzgerald, Nottoway Co., Va.



Hybrid Sweepstakes in the corn experiment station test where it made record yields.

WOOD'S YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES—Earlier than Eureka and averaged 15 bushels more grain in the six-year summary of tests in nine states. It has the largest, broadest grain of any yellow corn, deep golden color, and large ears 12 inches long. It averaged 23 tons of silage per acre in three New York tests. The North Carolina Mountain Experiment station says: "We ran a test of many varieties to locate a satisfactory yellow ensilage corn and found Wood's Yellow Sweepstakes considerably outyielded Eureka. If it will do so consistently, it is just what we want. We will plant more of it next year."

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES—Earliest maturing standard ensilage variety. In a Massachusetts test our strain yielded 22 tons of silage per acre, 26% more than ordinary West Branch Sweepstakes. It was taller and better eared than other strains in the New York test.

WOOD'S OLD VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—We offer both WHITE and YELLOW Strains. Leaves close together; easy to harvest, and makes a high percentage of grain. It has a deep grain and makes an excellent husking corn if not cut for silage. Highly recommended by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

WOOD'S BLUE RIDGE ENSILAGE—The broadest, largest grain of any ensilage corn, early maturing, and very popular with dairymen who want lots of grain in their silage. Compact and easy to put through the cutter-box. Our seed is grown on a farm in the Blue Ridge section that has produced this original strain for a generation.

PRICES AND DAYS TO ENSILAGE

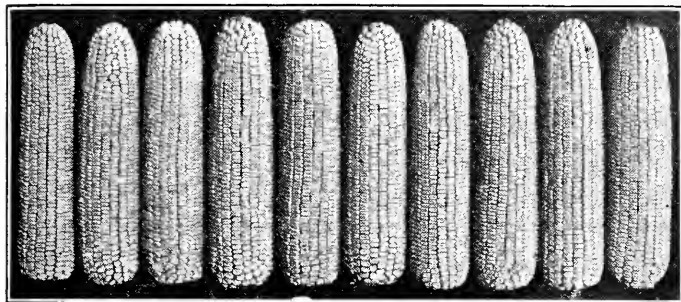
A BUSHEL PLANTS 4 TO 5 ACRES	POSTPAID		F. O. B. RICHMOND			
	½ peck	Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes.....100 days	\$.75..	1.15	\$.125...	\$.225...	\$.400...	\$.375
Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstakes.....110 days						
Wood's Mammoth Ensilage.....120 days						
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage.....115 days	.75..	1.15	.75...	1.30...	2.25...	2.10
Wood's Kato Ensilage.....110 days						
Certified Eureka Ensilage.....115 days						
Eureka Ensilage.....115 days	.70..	1.10	.70...	1.15...	2.00...	1.85
Wood's Early Eureka.....105 days						
Blue Ridge Ensilage.....105 days						
Wood's Yellow Sweepstakes.....110 days	.65..	1.00	.60...	1.00...	1.75...	1.60
West Branch Sweepstakes.....100 days						
Yellow Old Virginia Ensilage.....110 days						
Old Virginia Ensilage, White.....110 days						
Improved Leaming Ensilage.....110 days						

WOOD'S CERTIFIED FIELD CORNS

A bushel plants
5 to 6 acres

Carry Official Certification Tags. Ears Hand Selected, Tipped and Butted—
Germination 90 to 100%

The corns on this page were field and bin inspected and certified by the Crop Improvement Associations of Virginia and North Carolina, the only official certifying agencies for these states. State tests show that certified seed yields more than uncertified. The additional cost of about 3 cents an acre to plant certified strains will pay you back in dollars at harvest time.



Wood's Dixie

Certified Wood's Dixie Matures in 124 days; delicious roasting ears in 88 days; 9 feet tall. Shorter, stronger stalk than most prolific corns. Not a stalk fell during a hurricane when one-third of some varieties fell. It makes two large, sound ears on each stalk; larger than most other prolific corns. 8 to 9 inches; 16 rows of broad, deep, flinty, white grain on a small white cob; ears are protected by a long shuck extending nearly 2 inches beyond the tip; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain; resistant to smut and root rot. Can be planted later than other prolific corns, avoiding wire-worm damage. Outside of Wood's Hybrid corns, **Wood's Dixie** is one of the heaviest yielding corn for the average Southern farmer. It has a long record of high yields at state experiment stations throughout the South.

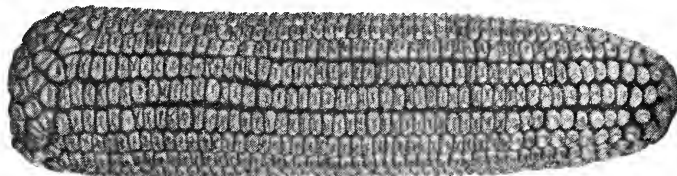
Certified Jarvis Golden Prolific Our Improved Strain has won most prizes for Yellow corn in North Carolina. Matures in 120 days. One or two medium size ears per stalk. White cob; flinty, sound, medium dent; medium early. Adapted to Piedmont, the foothills and the mountain section, and for early hogging down in Eastern Carolina. Good early feed corn in Southern coastal sections.

Certified Latham's Double Matures in 126 days; 9½ feet tall. Our crop grown under supervision of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, on the finest corn land in Eastern Carolina, is estimated to yield 100 bushels per acre. Every stalk seems to have two big sound ears. It has 16 rows of deep white grain on a small white cob. The shuck extends two inches beyond the tip. It has large, strong stalks, a good root system and no root rot or smut.

Certified Boone County Matures in 117 days; 9 feet tall. Our strain has won most of the important prizes for white corn in Virginia corn shows for many years. The Kentucky Experiment Station says: "Your Boone did very well indeed, outyielding local Boone five bushels per acre." It has magnificent heavy ears 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged on a white cob. One of the heaviest yielding corns on good soils in the Piedmont and Valley section.

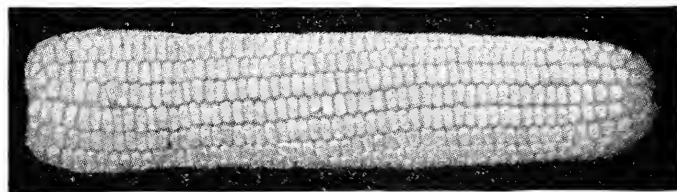
Certified Woodburn White Dent Matures in 122 days; 9 to 11 feet tall. One of the soundest, largest eared and heaviest yielding corns for rich valleys. Beautiful ears 10 to 12 inches long; 16 rows of large, deep grain; medium dent; large, strong stalk. West Virginia Experiment Station says: "It is our best commercial variety for both grain and silage."

Certified Wood's Improved White Dent Matures in 121 days; roasting ears in 88 days; 9½ feet tall. After ten years of selection, next to Wood's Hybrid White Dent our **Certified White Dent** has the best record for yields at the Virginia State Experiment Station. Adapted to a wide range of soils, climates and uses. Very popular in the South for roasting ears, where its large ears bring top prices. Beautiful ears, 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 straight rows of large, deep grain set close on a white cob; ears well protected by a long shuck extending 2 inches beyond the tip. It did not show a single unsound ear when storms damaged other varieties 10 to 40 per cent. Strong, vigorous stalk and root.

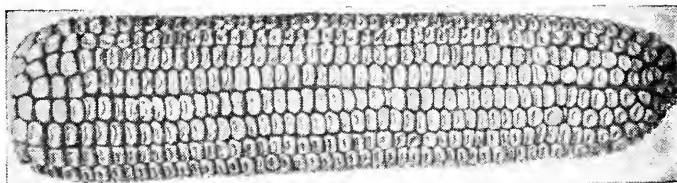


Wood's Golden Prolific

Certified Wood's Golden Prolific Matures in 120 days; 9 feet tall. A yellow corn that yields as well as the best white variety under the most adverse southern conditions. The most prolific of all yellow corns, usually having two big beautiful ears on each stalk. Ears have 14 to 16 rows of large, long, flinty grain; deep golden color; small cob. 63 pounds of ear corn shell out 56 pounds of grain. Ears are protected from worms by a long, tight, thick shuck extending nearly two inches beyond the end of the ear. It does well on nearly any type of soil. Except for its own hybrid strain, it has consistently made highest yields of any yellow corn in southern experiment station tests, holding the record in Virginia (93 bushels per acre), North Carolina and South Carolina. It outyielded Jarvis Golden Prolific in our tests last summer. 98 per cent of the stalks remained standing after a severe storm.



Certified Oklahoma Silvermine One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white corns ever developed in the South. Matures in 123 days; roasting ears in 89 days. A much better yielder than Iowa Silvermine. So resistant to adverse southern conditions that Florida farmers pay a high premium for it. "Forty acres yielded over 2,500 bushels, 20% more per acre than my regular corn. Wonderful shuck protection. Very heavy ears 11 to 12 inches long. Medium dent. Very deep, large grain; small cob. Extremely sound, with no rotten corn. Strong, stocky stalks."—A. R. Piercy, Powhatan County, Virginia.



Certified Prize Winning Reid's Yellow Dent

Certified Reid's Yellow Dent Matures in 118 days; 8½ feet tall. Has won more championships than any other corn in the East. It took the Gold Medal several years for yielding over 100 bushels per acre. It has won sweepstakes at the Chicago International, and nearly every year in the Virginia and Maryland corn shows. It has a large, beautiful, show type ear, 10½ ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, closely wedged together on a medium sized red cob. Tip and butt completely covered. Does best on medium to heavy soil.

Protect Your Corn Plantings
with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

PRICES

Peck=14 lbs. ½ bus.=28 lbs. 1 bus.=56 lbs. NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND
See page 51 about postpaid prices.

Certified Oklahoma Silvermine.....
Other Certified Corns and Uncertified Oklahoma Silvermine.....
Uncertified, all varieties except Oklahoma Silvermine.....

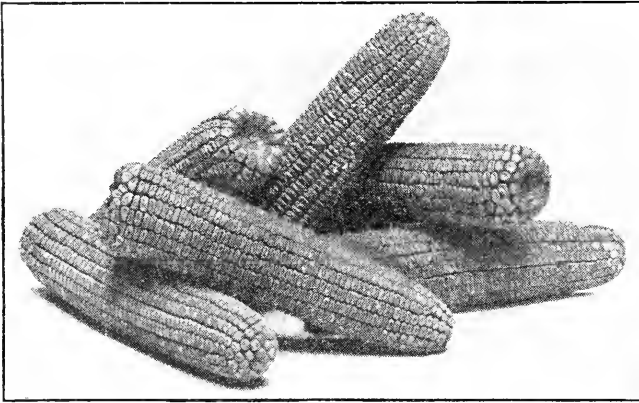
	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.	Lots
Certified Oklahoma Silvermine.....	55c...	80c...	\$1.40...	\$2.50...	\$2.35	
Other Certified Corns and Uncertified Oklahoma Silvermine.....	50c...	75c...	1.30...	2.25...	2.10	
Uncertified, all varieties except Oklahoma Silvermine.....	45c...	70c...	1.15...	2.00...	1.85	

BY MAIL POSTPAID

	Quart	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.
Certified Oklahoma Silvermine.....	35c...	80c...	\$1.20...	\$2.10
Other Certified Corns and Uncertified Oklahoma Silvermine.....	30c...	75c...	1.15...	2.00
Uncertified, all varieties except Oklahoma Silvermine.....	25c...	70c...	1.10...	1.85

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN PROLIFIC CORNS

The maturity dates in this catalog are based on averages of our tests, but vary in different seasons and locations.



Wood's Southern Snowflake Corn

Wood's Southern Snowflake Matures in 117 days; roasting ears in 81 days; 9 feet tall. A big yielding early roasting ear corn, but if left to mature yields about as well as most field corns. For six years we made selections from only strong, vigorous stalks bearing two large ears. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, sound, and have 16 rows of large, deep grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. The Florida Experiment Station reports: "As much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined. Its long twisted shuck protects the ears from worms. It yielded 5,000 pounds of roasting ears per acre, the highest of 31 leading varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears averaging a pound each."

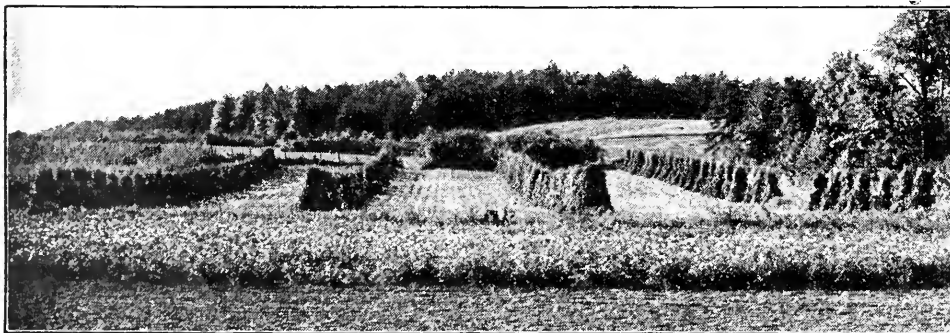
Mosby's Prolific Matures in 130 days; roasting ears in 95 days; 8½ feet tall. We paid the breeder making highest yields in the Alabama Experiment Station tests a tremendous price to field select our seed from stalks bearing three big sound ears. Long, tight shuck; 16 rows of large, deep, flinty grain; small white cob; short, stocky stalk; storm-resistant.

Douthit's Prolific Matures in 126 days; roasting ears in 91 days; 9 feet tall. The highest yielding corn on the sandy soil at the Pee Dee and Sandhill Experiment Stations in South Carolina. Small, deep white grain closely set on a small red cob. Our planting stock came from the original breeder.

Tennessee Red Cob (or NEAL'S PAYMASTER)—Matures in 122 days; roasting ears in 90 days; 9½ feet tall. It usually has two 9-inch ears to the stalk, with 14 to 16 rows of extra deep white grain that is not too hard; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain.

Indian Chief Matures in 123 days, roasting ears in 90 days. One of the heaviest yielding and most prolific yellow corns in the southern coastal section. Deep, flinty grain; small white cob; long, tight shuck.

Hasting's Prolific Matures in 133 days; roasting ears in 99 days; 10 feet tall. The most prolific of all corns; 2 to 6 small sound ears on each stalk. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; 14 rows of small, deep, flinty white grain on a small white cob. Shuck extends 2 inches beyond end of ear. Large, heavy stalk. Excellent corn for ensilage. High yielding corn on heavy soil with abundant moisture, but should not be grown on light land. It made the highest yield in thirteen Louisiana and two Mississippi State tests, and the highest shelling per cent.



Hasting's Prolific yielded 202¼ bushels per acre for James Whitaker, 4-H Club boy, Yazoo County, Mississippi

What Variety of Corn Should I Plant in the South?

You will get highest yields by planting Wood's Hybrid Corns.

If you don't plant Hybrid corns, plant:

For Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears—Clarage, Iowa Silver King or 90-Day Golden Flint.

For Early Feed—Southern Snowflake, Strawberry, Wood's Improved Golden Dent or Oklahoma Silvermine.

For Main Crop—Wood's Golden Prolific, a yellow corn for all types of soil. **White Varieties**—For average land, Wood's Dixie; for rich river bottoms, Hasting's Prolific.

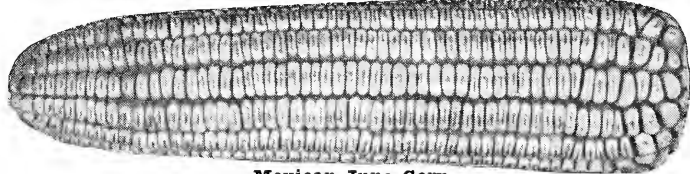
For Georgia—Whatley's Prolific.

For Alabama—Mosby's Prolific.

For Florida—Tuxpan and Florida Flint.

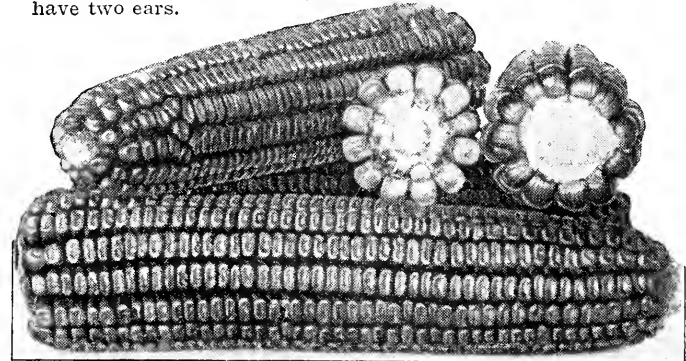
For late planting—Mexican June.

For poor land—Hickory King.



Mexican June Corn

Mexican June Matures in 110 days; roasting ears in 80 days; 9 feet tall. A splendid corn for late planting as it thrives in tropical heat and withstands droughts and hurricanes. Mixed white and blue grains. Strong deep root system; stocky stalk; strong, tight, thick shuck protecting the ears. Large ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large, broad grain. Smooth dent; medium cob; weevil-resistant; 60% of the stalks have two ears.



Wood's Improved Golden Dent Matures in 121 days; roasting ears in 89 days; 8½ feet tall. The most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South. The most beautiful of all corns either shelled or on the ear; very sound ears 9 to 10 inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of large, deep grain; dimple dent; golden color. It is the earliest maturing corn with flinty, weevil-resistant grain and long protecting shuck, short, stock stalk and deep root system. Excellent for hogging down and for planting after early potatoes.

Whatley's Prolific Matures in 134 days; 10 feet tall.

White grain on small cob. It grows a large, vigorous and deep, strong root system. Each stalk has 2 to 4 medium sized ears about 7 inches long; 14 to 16 rows of grain. Grain is sound, flinty, narrow and deep; 67 pounds of ears shells out 56 pounds of grain. Ears protected from weevil by a thick, tight shuck.

Florida Flint (130 Days). Our seed came from the breeder recommended by the Florida Experiment Station. Deep, white, flinty grain; white cob. Weevil-resistant.

Tuxpan (135 days). Strong stalk; deep roots; extra long, tight shuck. One of the heavy yielding and most weevil proof white corns for the southern coastal section.

CORN PRICES ON PAGE 49

WOOD'S EARLY CORNS

For Mountain Section, Northern States and Early Feed in South

Treat Your Seed Corn with Semesan, Jr.

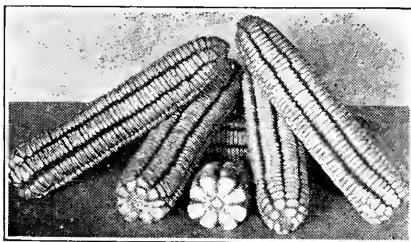
This treatment hastens and increases germination, protects corn from seedling blight, increases the stand 5 to 25 per cent, allows earlier planting in cold, damp weather, reduces root rot, produces sturdier plants and stronger stalks that stand up better in storms, reduces the amount of unsound corn at harvest, and materially increases the yield. 2 ozs. treat a bushel. Prices postpaid, 2 ozs. 20c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. 90c. Not postpaid, 2 ozs. 15c; 4 ozs. 30c; 1 lb. 75c.

WOOD'S HYBRID CORNS ARE TREATED FREE



SEMESAN INCREASED THIS CROP
21.3 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Iowa Silver King —Early maturing, heavy yielding white corn. Matures in 99 days; delicious roasting ears in 63 days. Truck growers have found this far northern-grown seed gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. An ideal field corn for mountain sections, where it has stood at the top in yield tests. Excellent for early feed in the South. Large, long ears; 16 rows of deep grain on a small cob; small, stocky stalk; drought-resistant. Good on poor or rich land.



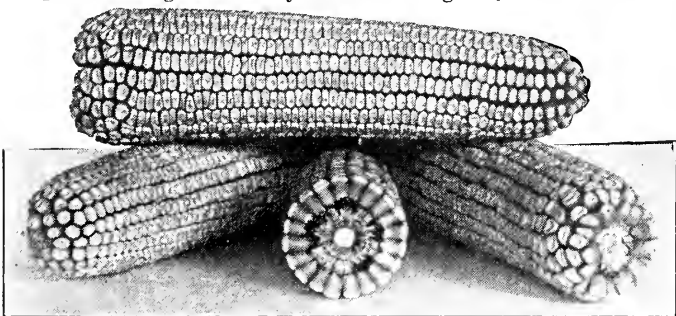
Hickory King

—Matures in 115 days; roasting ears in 85 days; 8½ feet tall. The most dependable corn for poor land or when growing conditions are adverse. Shuck extends two inches beyond end of ear. Our improved stock is the pure eight-rowed strain and has made

the highest yield every year in the North Carolina poor-land test. Popular in the mountain sections and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South.

Virginia Yellow Dent —Matures in 122 days; roasting ears in 86 days; 9 feet tall. Makes one of the largest ears of any yellow corn, 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 straight rows of medium sized closely fitting grain; butt and tip well covered with grain; medium cob; sturdy stalk. A fine corn for late planting or for planting after potatoes. One of the heaviest yielding yellow corns on medium to rich soil. It made the highest yield in the Appomattox, Va., eight-year test.

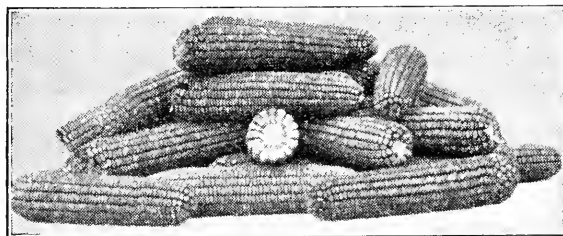
Lancaster Surecrop —Matures in 113 days; roasting ears in 83 days. Tremendous yields of grain or silage in a short season. Largest ear of any early corn, averaging a foot long. Reddish-yellow colored grain.



Woodburn Yellow —Won the Ohio Championship and the Chicago International nearly every year. Although one of the earliest maturing corns, it yields with the best. Matures in 104 days; 8½ feet tall. Large, beautiful, show type; ears 9 to 10 inches long, 16 rows; deep, rich orange-colored grain. Roasting ears in 79 days. 98% of the stalks remained standing after a severe storm last summer.

Smoky Dent —Also called Red Robin, Early August, Early Lycoming, Maule's Earliest of All. Matures in 93 days. Roasting ears in 68 days. Very broad large grain, deep red color. White cap. One of the earliest maturing corns.

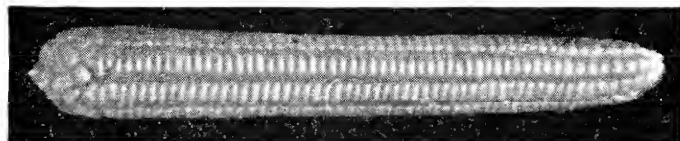
Iowa Silvermine —Matures in 105 days; roasting ears in 80 days. Eight feet tall. Heavy yielding white corn for high altitudes or early feed and roasting ears in the South. A good poor land corn. Drought resistant, large ears, deep grain. Resembles Boone County, but twelve days earlier, and sounder ear. 98% of the stalks remained standing after a severe storm last summer.



Clarage Early Yellow —Matures in 99 days; roasting ears in 75 days; 7½ feet tall. Our strain, grown in the mountains of West Virginia, is an ideal corn for sections with short seasons and for extra early feed in the South. Ears 7 to 8 inches long; 14 to 16 rows; small cob. Half the stalks have two ears. Stalks are short, stocky, storm-resistant and do not sap the land. Adapted to any soil, but on rich land should be planted close in the row. Clarage made the world's record yield in Ohio—1,760 bushels on ten acres. The Virginia Coastal Station says: "Clarage is the best corn for early feed, hogging down or roasting ears."

Strawberry —The genuine copper colored strain so popular in the deep South for roasting ears, early feed and corn meal. Matures in 111 days; roasting ears in 80 days. Yielded 61 bushels per acre in our test last summer; 98% of the stalks remained standing after a storm that blew down nearly half of some varieties.

Improved Leaming —Matures in 111 days. Roasting ears in 82 days; 8½ feet tall. Popular for early ensilage in the North and early feed and roasting ears in the South. Yellow ears 9 inches long, rough dent; 16 to 18 rows of deep grain closely set; small red cob; adapted to any type of soil. Our improved strain averaged 62 bushels of grain and 14 tons of silage, compared to 55 bushels and 10 tons for ordinary Leaming in a three-year Connecticut test.



Wood's 90-Day 8-Row Golden Flint —Roasting ears in 35 days. Longest ear and heaviest yield of all flints. Ears average 13 inches long. Strong, vigorous stalk 8 feet tall. Best flint for high altitudes or early planting in South. Grows in cold, damp weather that kills dent corns. Can be planted 10 days earlier and in the spring later. It matured earlier than 57 other varieties in our test last summer.

Longfellow Yellow Flint —Matures in 97 days. Roasting ears in 72 days. Very long 12-inch ear. Popular husking or ensilage corn in Northern states.

Canada Early Yellow Flint —Matures in 90 days. Roasting ears in 65 days; 8-inch ears. Earliest maturing 8-Row Flint for Northern states.

PRICES

1 peck=14 lbs. ½ bus.=28 lbs. 1 bus.=56 lbs.

See page 51 about postpaid prices.

Iowa Silver King, Strawberry, Longfellow, Canada, and 90-Day Golden Flint.

All other corns described on pages 48 and 49.

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND

½ Peck Peck ½ Bus. Bus. 5-Bus. Lots

50c...75c...\$1.30...\$2.25...\$2.10

45c...70c...1.15...2.00...1.85

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Quart ½ Peck Peck ½ Bus.

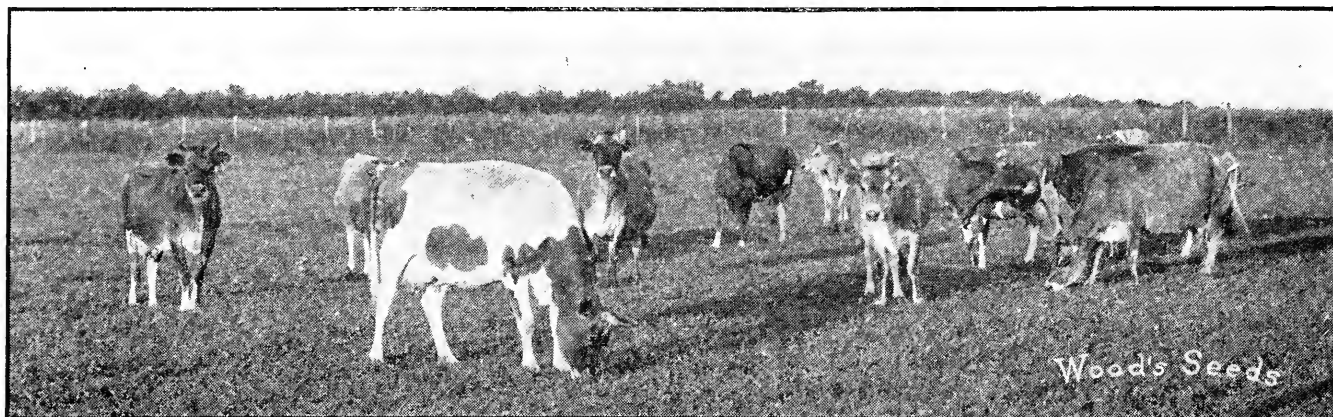
30c...75c...\$1.15...\$2.00

25c...70c...1.10...1.85

Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures Nos. 1 to 4

Sow 30 to 35 Pounds Per Acre

Contain Grasses and Clovers Which Make Their Maximum Growth at Different Times Throughout the Year, Furnishing Abundant Continuous Grazing



More cattle can be grazed per acre throughout the entire year when **WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES ARE SEEDED**. Most grasses grow only in spring and fall, but our mixtures also contain grasses which grow vigorously in winter and summer.

No. 1 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOIL

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers, including a generous proportion of orchard grass, sheep fescue, tall meadow oat grass, red top or herds grass, sericea, Korean and common lespedeza, all of which make a vigorous growth on light soils, where moisture and fertility is usually lacking.

No. 2 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR GOOD LOAM SOIL

Composed of 15 grasses and clovers, including a large proportion of Kentucky blue grass, red top, orchard grass, meadow fescue, paspalum, white dutch and red clover, alfalfa and lespedezas.

No. 3 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR HEAVY LOAM OR CLAY SOIL

Composed of 15 grasses and clovers, including a large quantity of Kentucky blue grass, carpet grass, meadow fescue, paspalum, white dutch and red clover, alfalfa and lespedezas.

No. 4 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

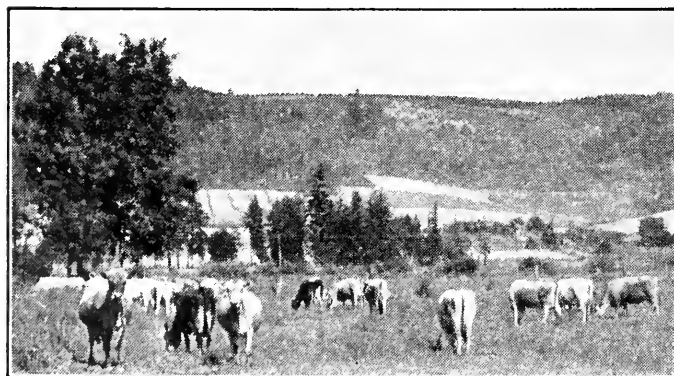
Composed of 14 grasses and clovers, including a predominant amount of meadow fescue, red top, carpet grass, paspalum, timothy, alsike clover and lespedezas, which grow well under moist conditions.

WOOD'S PERMANENT GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURE

Contain $\frac{1}{4}$ clover seed, increasing the protein and nutrition of the feed and fertility of the soil. Based on years' testing on our own farms and under actual field conditions throughout the South, we have developed the best possible mixtures for hay or pasture for different types of soils. As few fields are uniform in fertility or drainage, and rainfall varies each season, a mixture of many grasses and clovers produces much larger crops than a single grass or clover which frequently fails to make a stand. Our mixtures contain different grasses and clovers that thrive under practically all conditions. Only the finest quality grass and clover seeds are used in our mixtures. They are of the highest purity and germination, free of noxious weed seed and comply in every way with federal and state regulations.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 51

WOOD'S SPRING GRAIN PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES



WOOD'S SPRING GRAIN PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES furnish an abundance of quick green feed in early spring and make the ideal nurse crops for **WOOD'S PERMANENT GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES**.

Should be disked in on top of every lespedeza field for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. More productive and nutritious than oats, barley or any other crop planted alone. Contain a large proportion of legumes to improve the soil. Produce a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins and other food elements. **SOW** in January, February and March, 100 lbs. per acre sown alone, or 50 lbs. per acre as a nurse crop for grass and clover mixtures.

Wood's Spring Grain Pasture Mixture

Makes a quick and abundant crop of nutritious and palatable grazing for all livestock. Sow it for grazing before grass and clover pastures are ready. It should be sown as a nurse crop when seeding permanent grass and clover pasture mixtures. Although relished by all livestock it is particularly popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rape properly balanced with spring barley, oats, and rye grass, so that it cannot cause bloating. Protein is furnished by crimson clover, Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza, which also improve the soil.

Wood's Spring Grain Hay Mixture

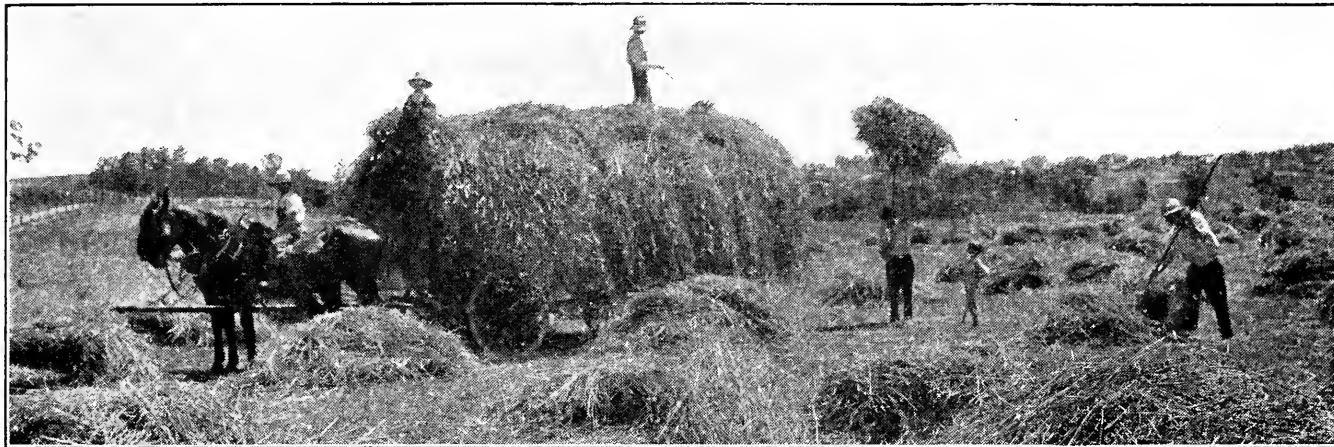
Makes a much heavier yield that is far more palatable and nutritious than oats or any other crop sown alone. It is a fine spring hay crop, easy to cure and relished by all livestock. It contains oats properly balanced with crimson clover, Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 51

Wood's Permanent Hay Mixtures Nos. 6 to 9

Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre

Contain grasses and clovers which mature for hay at the same time, making bumper hay crops which are easily cured.



Wood's Permanent Hay Mixtures includes Alfalfa, Red, Sapling and Alsike Clover, Sericea, Kobe and Korean Lespedeza, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Red Top, Orchard and other grasses blended in different combinations to make the maximum yield of nutritious hay on the different soil types described below. They can also be turned into a pasture if desired.

No. 6 HAY MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOIL

Composed of 11 grasses and clovers with a predominant proportion of Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass, Red Clover, Sericea, Kobe and Korean Lespedeza, all of which make a good growth of hay on light soils which frequently lack moisture and fertility.

No. 7 HAY MIXTURE FOR GOOD LOAM SOIL

Combines 12 grass and clovers with Alfalfa, Timothy, Mammoth or Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Kobe Lespedeza as the basic ingredients.

No. 8 HAY MIXTURE FOR HEAVY LOAM OR CLAY SOIL

Composed of 13 grasses and clovers with Alfalfa, Timothy, Sapling Clover, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, and Kobe Lespedeza, which grows well on heavy soils, as chief ingredients.

No. 9 HAY MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Many grasses and clovers drown out on moist land, but this mixture of 11 grasses and clovers contains an abundance of Meadow Fescue, Alsike Clover, Red Top, Timothy, Paspalum, Kobe and Korean Lespedeza, which thrive with wet feet.

No. 10 ECONOMY HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE for ALL SOILS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

A splendid inexpensive blend of the highest quality seed of 17 different grasses and clovers, some of which grow during every season of the year.

Many plant it to preserve or enrich the soil as it contains 45% clovers, which add nitrogen. An ideal mixture for complying with the Soil Conservation Program. Mixtures of only a few ingredients go through a dormant period, allowing soil fertility to leach out. This mixture contains alfalfa, alsike, white dutch, red and bur clovers, sericea, Kobe, Korean and common lespedezas, sheep and meadow fescue, red top, Kentucky blue, orchard, timothy, carpet and rye grass.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J., and Penna. OTHER STATES—Add to postpaid prices: 2c per lb. to S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich. 4c per lb. to Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., Mich. and Wis. 6c per lb. to Texas, Okla., Kan. and Nebr. 10c per lb. to Cuba.

PRICE Per Pound Sacks Included

	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 9.....	19c	17c	16c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.90
Wood's Economy Hay and Pasture Mixture No. 10.....	16c	14c	13c	1.05	1.95	4.15
Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12.....	19c	17c	16c	1.20	2.25	4.90
Wood's Spring Grain Pasture and Hay Mixtures.....	5c	4c	3 3/4c	.50	.75	1.65

WOOD'S SOUTHERN PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURE No. 12

An excellent mixture for hay or pasture in the Southern Coastal and Gulf States. Contains grasses and clovers that make as good grazing or hay under adverse Southern conditions as is found in the Blue Grass Section. Suitable to both light and heavy soils. Contains carpet grass, paspalum, bur and white dutch clovers, sericea, Kobe, Tennessee 76, and common lespedezas, with smaller amounts of other grasses and clovers. Makes bumper hay crops during warm months and abundant pasture the year round. Should not be grazed too closely in the late summer when lespedezas are reseeding.



Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures will last indefinitely if properly cared for and fertilized. There are cheap mixtures which soon die out. Sow on a disked, firm, well fertilized seed bed. Lime when soil is acid; use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S SUPER-STANDARD FERTILIZER (see page 67).

A Seed Sower Pays Its Way

They sow practically all kinds of seed and do it better than by hand sowing. Two good sowers are illustrated on page 75. Both do splendid work.

HAY and PASTURE GRASSES

Grasses do not cause bloating. As a whole they are more lime tolerant, do better on acid soils, are more resistant to disease, drought, heat or cold, have a wider soil adaptation, and are more dependable than clovers, but do not contain as much protein. As the surest and best hay or pasture crops are grown from mixtures of both grasses and clovers, we strongly recommend seeding **Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures** described on the preceding pages. Most grasses do best when seeded during cool weather, early spring or fall, on a well prepared but shallow firm seed bed. Apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of **Wood's Super Standard Fertilizer**.

ORCHARD GRASS—One of the best long-lived, deep-rooted grasses for year round pasture or hay or to reseed on old alfalfa sods. It does well on practically every type of soil, including acid soils, thrives in the shade, grows vigorously and produces large crops of nutritious hay relished by all livestock. It recovers quickly when cut or grazed. It grows the year round with maximum growth in the spring and fall. It should be used more in Southern pastures as it furnishes winter grazing when most crops are dormant. As it grows in bunches it should be seeded with other grasses and should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. **Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures** all contain a generous proportion. Sow 14 lbs. per acre with other grasses or 30 to 35 lbs. alone, in early spring or fall. Wild onion is commonly found in Orchard Grass Seed, and a dairy pasture with onion is ruined. **Wood's Extra Fancy** seed is free of onion and of much higher purity and germination than seed usually sold. It costs more, but is worth it.

DALLAS GRASS—*Paspalum dilatatum*, Imported. The splendid permanent grass for year round Southern pastures, as it comes nearer growing the year round than most other grass whether in mild winter or hot dry summer. Stock prefer it, it fattens, stops erosion, and furnishes fine grazing. At the Florida Everglades Experiment Station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike Carpet Grass, it allows clovers, lespedezas and other pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Close grazing is recommended. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but is not a pest as cultivation kills it. It grows rapidly even after killing frost, except in extremely cold weather. It furnishes green pasturage in mild weather in mid-winter. Although best on heavy moist soil, it does well on all types, including dry hill-sides, acid soils, etc. It is fairly good for hay.

Our imported seed costs more per lb., but has more pure live seed, and is more economical to sow than domestic seed. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in early spring, but can be sown the year round.



PRICES Per Pound F. O. B. Richmond

	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass.....	10c...	8c...	7c
Sudan Grass, 99% pure, 90% germ.....	7c...	6c...	5c
Dallis Grass or Paspalum, Imported.....	32c...	30c...	29c
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	25c...	23c...	22c
Super-Grade Kentucky Blue Grass.....	30c...	28c...	27c
Red Top or Herd's Grass, 91% pure.....	16c...	14c...	13c
Super-Grade Red Top or Herd's Grass.....	19c...	17c...	16c
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy, 98% pure..	30c...	28c...	27c
Hulled Bermuda Grass, 99% pure.....	47c...	45c...	43c
Carpet Grass.....	25c...	23c...	22c
Rhodes Grass.....	45c...	42c...	40c
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	19c...	17c...	16c
Italian Rye Grass, Domestic, 99% pure..	10c...	8c...	7½c
Perennial Rye Grass, Certified.....	18c...	16c...	15c
Astoria or Colonial Bent, Certified.....	65c...	62c...	60c
Timothy, 99½% pure, 90% germination..	9c...	7½c...	7c
Meadow Fescue, 97½% pure, 90% germ..	21c...	19c...	18c
Chewings Fescue, 99% pure.....	63c...	60c...	58c
Creeping Red Fescue, 92½% pure.....	59c...	56c...	54c
Poa Trivialis.....	47c...	44c...	42c
Orchard Grass Virginia Grown.....	20c...	18c...	17c
Wood's Extra Fancy Orchard Grass.....	22c...	20c...	19c

POSTPAID (See page 51) Pound 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs.

25c...	\$.75...	\$1.35...	\$2.65
20c...	.60...	1.05...	2.15
45c...	1.95...	3.55...	8.15
40c...	1.50...	2.85...	6.40
45c...	1.75...	3.35...	7.65
30c...	1.05...	1.95...	4.15
34c...	1.20...	2.25...	4.90
45c...	1.75...	3.35...	7.65
60c...	2.60...	5.05...	11.90
40c...	1.50...	2.85...	6.40
60c...	2.50...	4.85...	11.15
34c...	1.20...	2.25...	4.90
25c...	.75...	1.35...	2.65
30c...	1.15...	2.15...	4.65
80c...	3.50...	6.85...	16.15
20c...	.70...	1.25...	2.55
35c...	1.30...	2.45...	5.40
75c...	3.40...	6.65...	15.65
74c...	3.20...	6.25...	14.65
60c...	2.60...	5.05...	11.65
35c...	1.25...	2.35...	5.15
35c...	1.35...	2.55...	5.65

WOOD'S SUPER-GRADE GRASSES are free of wild onions and other noxious weeds and contain 10 to 25% more pure live seed than the quality usually offered.

WOOD'S HIGH QUALITY GRASS SEEDS produce bumper hay crops. There is probably more difference in quality of grass seeds than most other seeds. Yet farmers usually cannot detect this difference by appearance of the seed and must rely on the seedsmen to be sure of getting a good stand, free of noxious weeds. Our 60 years experience enables us to buy, reclean, and offer the finest quality grass seeds obtainable.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The best permanent lawn or pasture grass for well drained rich heavy soils containing lime and phosphate in the Piedmont and mountains. It makes the richest, sweetest nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if closely grazed. It grows vigorously in spring and fall; less vigorously in summer and winter. As it germinates slowly, taking several years to form a permanent sod, it should be seeded only in mixtures, 15 lbs. per acre for pasture, or 1 lb. to 200 square feet of lawn. Sow in early spring or fall to get a good start before summer weeds.

WOOD'S SUPER-GRADE KENTUCKY BLUE contains nearly a fourth more pure live seed than ordinary grades and is free of noxious weeds that might ruin a pasture.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS—Should be included in every permanent pasture, hay or lawn mixture as it grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, and grows on land too poor for Kentucky blue grass. It comes early and grows vigorously till late fall. It is perennial with creeping habit, stools well, and stands close grazing or trampling. It germinates quickly and is easy to get a stand. It matures for hay at the same time as timothy. Sow 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures or 10 lbs. alone in spring or fall.

Wood's Super-Grade Red Top has a purity of 98%, germination over 90%, containing over 10% more pure live seed than ordinary commercial grades.

BERMUDA GRASSES—Extra fancy seed, testing 98% pure. The blue grass of the South. Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass, has few equals. If grown with bur clover, japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Sow 12 lbs. per acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 200 square feet.

CARPET GRASS—The grass that thrives on close grazing. One of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles in land. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till summer, 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn or park. Our seed is about 50% higher in pure live seed than that usually sold.

RHODES GRASS—A vigorous growing perennial for Southern Coastal pastures. Sow 12 lbs. per acre.

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES

WOOD'S CERTIFIED No. 23 SUDAN GRASS

Produces $\frac{1}{4}$ More Leaves and Growth Than Regular Sudan. The Best Summer Hay and Pasture Crop for the South. Extremely Heat and Drought Resistant.

Developed by selecting a large number of superior plants from ordinary sudan grass. These were tested many years under extreme conditions of heat and drought on different types of soil. Strain No. 23 proved superior to all others and produced $\frac{1}{4}$ more hay or pasture than regular sudan. It has a stronger, more vigorous growth. It is more heat and drought resistant than most summer forage crops. It is an annual and cannot become a pest. It costs more than regular sudan, but is more economical to sow, requires less seed per acre. **20 lbs. broadcast or 8 lbs. in cultivated rows**, or sow with soybeans, cowpeas, etc. Our seed is State Sealed and Certified.

For Grazing it is equal to blue grass as a milk producer. At one experiment station one acre per cow furnished abundant pasture for 125 days. The cows made a daily average of 3.8 lbs. more milk than they ever did on native grass. At the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station in a very dry summer, when permanent pastures were parched, two yearling steers gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day on sudan, a total of 287 lbs. in 92 days. They pronounced it the best of all dry weather grasses for the South.

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan Grass is primarily a hay grass, its slender leafy stems making it easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September, when native grasses are less productive. It can be grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand, besides being particularly drought and heat resistant. Primarily an excellent hay crop, sudan is gaining in popularity as a summer pasture.

The feeding value of sudan grass hay is equal to that of millet, timothy and other non-legume roughages. Sudan will give from two to three cuttings; stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find a hundred stems growing from a single root. It is an excellent catch crop, requiring only 45 days before the first cutting.

Sow after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, preferably broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. A grain drill may be used, set to sow two pecks of wheat. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest.

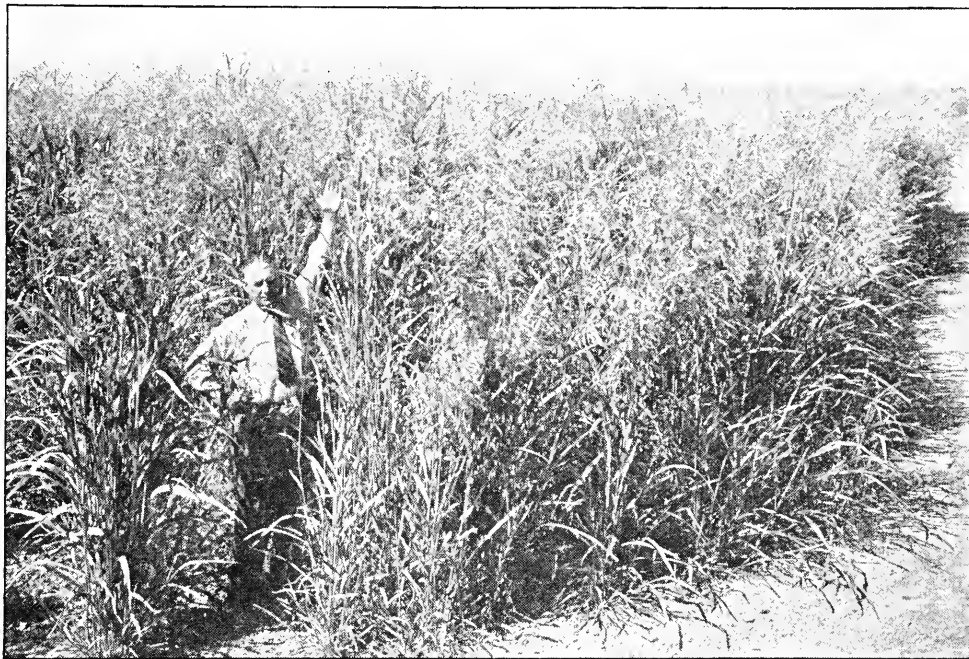
TIMOTHY—The most extensively grown hay grass. 12 to 15 lbs. sow an acre. For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to the acre.

Meadow fescue or English blue grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture for hay and grazing is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling clover. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

CREeping RED FESCUE—Similar to Chewings but spreads by underground stolons.

POA TRIVIALIS—Rough Stalk Meadow Grass. Similar in habit, growth, and use to its cousin, Kentucky blue grass, but withstands more shade and moisture.



The slender leaf and stem of WOOD'S CERTIFIED No. 23 SUDAN GRASS makes the finest quality hay, easy to cut and cure, and relished by all livestock. The picture shows its enormous growth. The hay contains about $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ protein and is equal to timothy in feeding value. It grows vigorously in spite of summer heat or drought and usually can be cut in six weeks, allowing 3 or 4 cuttings a season, producing 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre. Good for silage; does well on any type of soil, but does not rob the land.

MEADOW FESCUE—A hardy, deep rooted, tufted, long-lived grass that should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Stands close grazing, makes thick foliage, comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil except sandy 25 lbs. per acre in spring or fall. For permanent pasture, 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—A splendid permanent grass for shade or lawns. It is hardy; persists with very little moisture, fertility, or sunlight in spite of heat or cold; grows on any soils; produces a dense dark green turf of short fine needle-like leaves; requires little cutting or attention. Excellent for shaded pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Domestic. The quickest growing and most winter-resistant grass for temporary spring, fall, or winter lawn, pasture, hay or cover crop. Sow 35 lbs. acre in early spring or fall.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Certified 99% pure. Similar in growth, adaptation and use to Italian rye, but persists several years.

CERTIFIED ASTORIA or COLONIAL CREEPING BENT—99% pure. Makes the best lawn sod or golf putting green in the Eastern States. Similar in growth, persistence and wide soil adaptation to its cousin red top or herds grass. Has shorter, finer upright leaves and creeps underground. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet in spring or fall.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Evergreen Grass. This grass seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It withstands the heat, drought and cold; starts early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. It can be cut twice a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class; ripens at the same time as orchard grass and red clover. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, and better than most other grasses on light and sandy soils. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of red top or herds grass to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Cut for hay at blooming time.

PRICES OF ALL GRASSES ON PRECEDING PAGE



Alfalfa
Red and Sapling
Clover Seed
Guaranteed Origin

WOOD'S VERIFIED ORIGIN CLOVER SEEDS

The U. S. Government established the Verification Service as a guarantee to farmers the use of adapted known origin clover seed. This service does not add to the cost, but is a protection to buyers in securing seed from sources that have proven to be hardy, adaptable and giving high yielding crops.

Demand U. S. Verified Origin clover seeds for your own protection.

Inoculate All Clovers For red, sapling, alsike, white and crimson clovers, use "Culture B." For alfalfa, sweet and bur clovers, use "Culture A."

Prices, both cultures: ½-bus. size 30c; 1-bus. size 50c; 2½-bus. size \$1.00, postpaid.



Sheriff O. B. Darnell, Scott Co., Va., standing in his 100-acre field of **WOOD'S VIRGINIA NORTHERN NECK RED CLOVER**. Note the perfect stand, freedom from disease, and tall, vigorous growth that has crowded out all weeds.

Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover

For several centuries farmers on a very fertile isolated peninsula in Virginia called the "Northern Neck" were forced to save their own red clover seed year after year. This seed has become resistant to anthracnose or wilt, which destroys clover brought into the southeast from other sections. Repeated tests by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and innumerable farmers have proved that **Virginia Northern Neck Red Clover** will consistently give bumper hay crops where seed from other sources have failed. Every farmer who plants it says it is worth twice the price of other red clover seed. We have never had enough of this strain to supply the demand.

BUR CLOVER "Bur Clover is one of the most valuable and economical crops that can be raised in the South. It gives everything and asks nothing. In the winter of 1936 five acres gave 2,000 cow-grazing days, and improved the soil by adding nitrogen and humus. We are necessarily enthusiastic about bur clover. With mixtures of other crops it is a splendid foundation for profitable animal husbandry. California Bur Clover is eaten with more relish by cows than other strains, is earlier and prolongs the grazing season."

Wood's Bur Clover is hulled seed of the California strain, which costs less per acre to sow, is easier to get a stand, grows off faster and earlier, and withstands dry weather better. It is adapted to nearly all soils in the South—clays and loams in particular. It does not smother out other pasture grasses or become smothered out itself. It is included in all **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**.

It reseeds abundantly in May, even with close grazing. One seed crop will furnish seed for 3 to 5 years with the land continuing in cultivation of summer crops. It is extremely winter hardy. Inoculate and sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre from September to March.

CRIMSON CLOVER A winter legume for hay, pasture and soil improvement. Inoculate and sow 20 lbs. per acre from August till October on all lands not growing another crop.

Red Clover Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre

Furnishes excellent pasturage or two cuttings of hay a year; adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. Sow from February to April on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil.

A Good Mixture: 8 lbs. red clover, 15 lbs. orchard grass and 12 lbs. tall meadow oat grass. They ripen together and make a larger yield of better quality hay than sown alone. Cut in full bloom.

American Red Clover

Grown in the best clover producing sections of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Very winter hardy and highly recommended for use in the piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina and states west and north. In field tests made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Va., seed from the above localities made larger yields of hay than from any of the other northern and western states.

Alsike Clover Sow 2 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Include it in every pasture mixture

Alsike clover has plenty of leaf, grows thicker, is finer stemmed, makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover, and will grow on soils too acid, poor, wet or deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is harder and will stand uncult without deteriorating the quality of the hay better than other clovers. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. The hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow alsike.

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover

Similar to red clover, the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herds grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, and use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre by itself; or with timothy sow 6 pounds of clover and 8 pounds of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 pounds of herds grass or red top to the clover and timothy.

BLACK MEDIC CLOVER Sow from September through March, 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre.

WOOD'S DIXIE WHITE CLOVER

A wonderful spring crop for the South

Wood's Dixie White Clover is one of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe southern conditions. The hottest dry summers do not stop its steady growth. It has no equal for winter and early spring grazing by its vigorous growth in the coldest weather.

It blooms a month earlier than common white clover, growing several inches taller with leaves and stems larger. In a two-year test at our experiment station with varieties from all over the world it made by far the best grazing. It was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, 10 inches tall and stood the hot dry summers best.

ALL CLOVER PRICES ON PAGE 55

WOOD'S VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA

**ALWAYS INOCULATE
ALFALFA SEEDS**



WOOD'S KANSAS ALFALFA gives several cuttings each season—and lasts many years. In the Virginia Experiment Station tests 4 plantings of **KANSAS ALFALFA** stood the winters better than from any other source and averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

YOUR GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN



The above tag attached to every bag showing exact origin of Wood's clover seeds.

BUY ONLY VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA

There is a difference of from 5 to 8c per pound in the price of alfalfa seed, according to locality of production. The Government, realizing the importance of adaptability in alfalfa, is rendering this service as a guarantee to farmers in securing hardy adaptable seed for their particular section. Use this protection and only buy alfalfa with a U. S. Verified Origin Certificate attached to every bag.

WOOD'S U. S. VERIFIED ORIGIN ALFALFA IS $99\frac{1}{2}\%$ PURE, OVER 90% GERMINATION AND FREE OF NOXIOUS WEED SEED

Alfalfa is the best legume for hay or permanent pasture on deep, rich well drained soil high in organic matter, lime and phosphate. Inoculate and sow in March, April, August or September, on a well prepared firm seed bed, with a broadcast seeder (see page 75), drill or by hand, and roll afterwards. Apply 400 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S SUPER STANDARD FERTILIZER. If top dressed each spring a stand should last 6 to 8 years, giving 3 to 5 cuttings a year, producing 3 to 6 tons per acre of the finest hay. Cut when suckers are 1 to 2 inches high, just before half of the bloom show. Do not cut late in the fall. One acre furnished succulent nutritious grazing for 1,000 lbs. of hogs.

WOOD'S GENUINE KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA

The most popular strain in the East

It stands the severe winters of Kansas and will come through our winters splendidly, rarely ever winter-killing. It makes a quick spring growth and grows vigorously till fall. Tests from Ohio to Georgia prove **Kansas Grown Alfalfa** yields more hay than from any other source.

WOOD'S UTAH ALFALFA

The high altitude at which this seed was produced gives it resistance to cold, particularly suited it to the Piedmont sections and northerly states. A little later than Kansas-grown in starting its spring growth, but in field tests has been about its equal to it.

WOOD'S OKLAHOMA-KANSAS ALFALFA

The senior agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture in a letter to us said: "In the southern half of the United States, Oklahoma and Kansas alfalfa generally survive the winters satisfactorily, and under such conditions we have found no significant difference in yield. In general, it appears that Kansas and Oklahoma alfalfas are suited for growing in about the same part of the United States, though it would seem that Kansas alfalfa might be expected to survive slightly more severe winter conditions than Oklahoma alfalfa."

GRIMM ALFALFA

Grimm Alfalfa is the hardest of all alfalfas and will stand the severest winters of our mountain sections. It has a deep branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezes and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. If your soil has a hardpan near the surface, or if your farm is in the mountain section, it will pay you to give Grimm the preference.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—The clover to include in all lawn or pasture mixtures on all types of soil, even sandy, acid, or in shade, although it grows most luxuriously in limed moist lowland. It furnishes winter and spring pasturage, preferred by all livestock, is not easy to tramp out, restricts washing, adds fertility, and aids growth of companion grasses. Inoculate and sow in spring or late summer, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre alone, or 2 to 3 lbs. in mixture.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER—Scarified. A wonderful pasture, hay, soil improving and honey plant. Adapted to all well drained soils if inoculated and limed. It is a good crop to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. It is biennial, growing from a deep root system the second year, and will reseed if allowed to. It makes an enormous vigorous growth, allowing several cuttings a year, but should be cut before blooms appear. It is a splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock and will not cause bloating. Inoculate and sow preferably on small grains 15 lbs. per acre from February to April.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER—A tall and vigorous strain of white clover for pastures on moist bottom land. Described on page 2.

PRICES Per lb. F.O.B. Richmond

	5 to 25 to 100
	Lb. 24 lbs. 99 lbs. lbs.
Va. Northern Neck Red Clover	30c...25c...23½c.23c
American Grown Red Clover...	30c...24c...22½c.22c
Mammoth or Sapling Clover	30c...26c...24c...23c
Alsike Clover...	33c...28c...26c...25c
Black Medic Clover	25c...21c...19c...18c
Bur Clover	25c...21c...19c...18c
Crimson Clover.	20c...15c...13c...12½c
Wood's Kansas Grown Alfalfa	35c...29c...27c...26c
Wood's Oklahoma Kansas Alfalfa	33c...28c...26c...25c
Utah Alfalfa	35c...30c...28c...27c
Grimm Alfalfa	40c...34c...32c...30c
White Sweet Clover, Scarified	15c...11c...9c...8½c
White Dutch Clover	75c...70c...67c...65c
Wood's Dixie White Clover.	77c...72c...69c...67c
Ladino White Clover	\$1.10. \$1.05. \$1.03. \$1.00

BY MAIL POSTPAID See Postpaid Prices, page 51

	25
	Lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs. lbs.
	40c. \$1.55. \$2.85. \$6.65
	40c. 1.45. 2.75. 6.40
	40c. 1.55. 2.95. 6.65
	43c. 1.65. 3.15. 7.15
	35c. 1.30. 2.45. 5.40
	35c. 1.30. 2.45. 5.40
	30c. 1.00. 1.85. 3.95
	45c. 1.70. 3.25. 7.40
	43c. 1.65. 3.15. 7.15
	45c. 1.75. 3.35. 7.65
	50c. 1.95. 3.75. 8.65
	25c. .80. 1.45. 2.90
	85c. 3.75. 7.35. 17.40
	87c. 3.85. 7.55. 17.90
	\$1.20. 5.50. 10.65. 25.65

LESPEDeza

Popular Legumes on All Soils

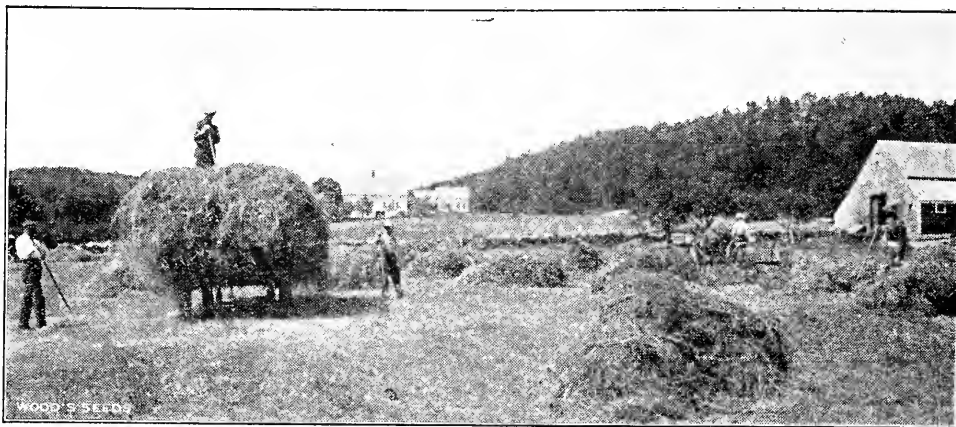
For hay, pasture and soil improving. Economical to plant. Easy to get a stand. Thrives on poor, acid soil. Drought and heat-resistant.

Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre from February till May, usually seeded with small grains. If land is hard, harrow before seeding.

USE INOCULANT L—1 bus. size 30c; 2 bus. 50c; 5 bus. \$1.00.

WARNING

Most lespedeza seeds commonly offered at low prices are unfit to plant as they contain so much DODDER and JOHNSON GRASS, the most noxious of all weed pests. Such seed is a scourge to Southern farmers and we will not handle it. Our seed is carefully selected or field rogued and heavily re-cleaned, testing 98 to 99% pure.



Sericea Lespedeza—A wonderful hay crop if properly harvested. When 12 to 14 inches cut when the dew is off, rake and haul in before night. Dew causes the leaves to fall off.

LESPEDeza SERICEA--Perennial

Adapted to any type of soil, wonderfully resistant to drought, large yielding hay crops, good pasture, and a fine soil improver.

Like alfalfa, it requires one year to get set, but after the first year it will produce two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre annually. Actual feeding trials have proved sericea hay is equal to alfalfa. Sericea enjoys many advantages over the annual lespedezas; it will thrive on poorer land, comes back year after year from the roots, furnishes two to three cuttings per season and yields more abundantly. During the most severe drought year sericea, due to its deep vigorous root system, maintained a beautiful rich green color, when other forage crops were burned up. Sericea is at its best in mid-summer when other forage crops are off.

Game preserves will find sericea affords splendid cover and feed for birds, far superior to other lespedezas.

Don't be alarmed if your stand is apparently crowded out by weeds the first year. Mow the crop to keep the weeds from seeding and give the sericea sunshine and moisture. The second year twelve or more main stems will arise from each crown, increasing every year. Stands have lasted over ten years without deteriorating. It is immediately destroyed by plowing. Scarified seed (60 lbs. per bu.) produces much better stands than unhulled sericea (30 lbs. per bu.). Cultivate thoroughly before planting to destroy weeds.

Prices	NOT POSTPAID			BY MAIL POSTPAID		
	PER LB.	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Korean Lespedeza, 98% Pure	10c...	8½c.	8c	25c...	70c..	\$1.20.. \$2.80
Korean, Dodder Free, 99% Pure	11c...	9c...	8½c	25c...	70c..	1.25.. 2.90
Certified Korean Lespedeza	13c...	11c...	10c	25c...	90c..	1.65.. 3.40
Japan or Common Lespedeza	18c...	16c...	15c	35c...	\$1.05..	1.95.. 4.65
Kobe Lespedeza	12c...	10c...	9½c	25c...	.85..	1.55.. 3.15
Tenn. 76 Lespedeza	18c...	16c...	15c	35c...	1.05..	1.95.. 4.65
Sericea, Scarified, 99% Pure	16c...	14c...	13c	30c...	.95..	1.75.. 4.15
Unhulled Sericea Lespedeza	12c...	10½c.	10c	25c...	.85..	1.55.. 3.15

ANNUAL LESPEDEZAS

Korean, Common, Tennessee 76, and Kobe reseed each fall, remain dormant in winter and come up again in spring, if not pastured or cut too close at seeding time, and will last many years. As Korean comes up and matures a month earlier than the others, it is more popular in the Mid-South and North. The grazing period is extended and more pasture furnished by sowing a mixture of Korean, Common and Kobe. To make a year round pasture add Black Medic, Bur Clover, Orchard and Herds Grasses, or reseed in the fall with rye grass and hairy vetch. After lespedezas have seeded a small grain crop can be disked in on top and harvested next spring without damaging the following lespedeza crops.

KOREAN LESPEDeza —Bus. 45 lbs. Most popular and widely adapted of all lespedezas,

as it is a very heavy seeder, matures early and persists even in mountain sections and northern states. Its large vigorous growth and deep penetrating roots, covered with nodules, makes it an outstanding pasture, hay and soil building legume. It furnishes grazing nearly a month before common lespedeza, has larger leaves and taller growth, 15 to 24 inches on light soil, taller on fertile loams. Its deep roots make it highly resistant to drought; thrives on poor, worn-out soils where alfalfas and clovers fail. It makes the finest quality hay, about equal to alfalfa, no woody stems, holds its leaves well, and produces a full crop the first season. It is usually sown in February or March on small grains with a light harrowing. It can be sown equally as well after grain is harvested, planting 14 bushel per acre of Laredo soybeans as a nurse crop.

KOREAN, 98% Pure—From carefully selected seed crops, heavily re-cleaned. Superior to North Carolina No. 1 grade.

KOREAN, Dodder Free, 99% Pure—Field rogued to eliminate every trace of dodder. Heavily re-cleaned.

KOREAN, 99% Pure—CERTIFIED by the Crop Improvement Association which inspects each field and certifies only those with absolutely no dodder.

JAPAN OR COMMON LESPEDeza —Bus. 25 lbs. The original native

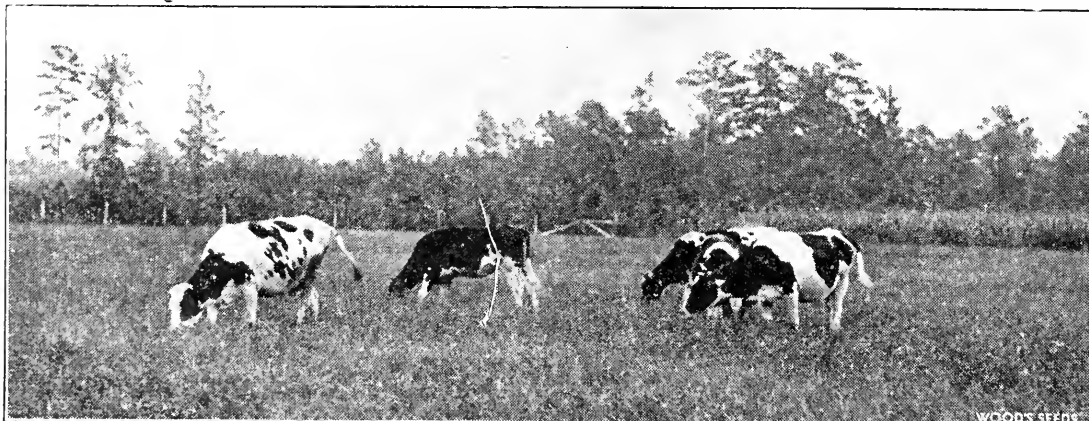
strain, still extremely popular for pasture and soil improvement in the South, as it reseeds and persists in spite of close grazing, smothering broomsedge and other undesirable weeds. It should be seeded with Korean and Kobe, which grow much taller, furnishing more grazing or hay.

TENNESSEE 76

—Bus. 25 lbs. A late maturing strain of common lespedeza, similar in appearance, but grows taller and yields a third more hay, for which it is recommended in the South.

KOBE —Bus. 25 lbs.

Makes a large growth, producing more hay and pasture than other annual lespedezas throughout the entire South. It matures almost a month later than Korean and should be seeded with it to lengthen the grazing period. Early falls prevent it from reseeding in mountain sections. Makes a spreading growth, but stands up well in thick stands.



Korean Lespedeza thrives on run-down acid soils where other legumes fail.

WOOD'S TREATED OATS

Columbia Spring An early maturing and heavy yielding spring oat. A selection from Fulghum. Seven to ten days earlier, more uniform, taller, more erect, larger heads, heavier, plumper grain, and can be planted a week later and still mature before hot weather and rust damage. It yielded 79 bushels per acre while other spring planted oats yielded 40 to 55 bushels. Large, heavy, well-filled heads, reddish gray color, awnless. Already the leading spring oat in the South.

Fulghum Popular for spring planting; quick growth, withstands heat while heading. It makes a bumper crop of hay or grain. Our strain is free of disease and has large, heavy heads and grain.

Certified Fulgrain Cold and Smut-Resistant. One of the best oats for spring planting in the South. It yielded 94 bushels per acre in a 1939 Southern experiment station test to 50 bushels for Fulghums, is more disease-resistant, has larger, heavier grain, and matures earlier, before hot weather and rust damage. Stools well; vigorous growth; superior for grazing; tough straw; large well balanced heads; beautiful large heavy grains with a rich reddish yellow color; thin hull, high per cent of meat, and weighs 40 lbs. per bushel. U. S. reports of 1365 tests in eight states showed **certified** oats out-yielded uncertified 8.4 bushels per acre.

Lee Cold-Proof Grown from Certified Seed. Its extreme winter resistance allows earlier planting than other oats. It produced more hay than any other spring sown oat in a North Carolina test, a fourth more than Fulghum, and grows a foot taller. Its tremendous heads are laden with extra heavy grain weighing 40 lbs. per bushel. Our strain yielded 95 bushels per acre in one test to 51 for Fulghum.

White Spring A good strain of white oats that makes good yields of feed and grain in higher altitudes and in the North. It makes big heads, large grain of excellent quality, and tall straw.

Swedish Select The heavier yielding, extra heavy plump, white oat for which cattlemen and horse breeders always pay a substantial premium. Its tall stalks and tremendous heads yield heavy crops of both grain and hay in the cooler mountain sections and northern states.

PRICES	Oats and Barley				NOT POSTPAID				Oats in 3-Bus. bags			
	Treated with Ceresan				Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	Lots	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	
OATS—Bus. 32 lbs.												
Columbia Spring.....	30c	50c	80c	75c	55c	95c	1.55		55c	95c	1.55	
Fulghum.....	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65		60c	1.00	1.65	
Fulgrain.....	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65		60c	1.00	1.65	
Certified Fulgrain.....	35c	60c	95c	90c	60c	1.05	1.70		60c	1.05	1.70	
Lee Cold Proof.....	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65		60c	1.00	1.65	
White Spring.....	35c	55c	85c	80c	60c	1.00	1.60		60c	1.00	1.60	
Swedish Select.....	35c	55c	90c	85c	60c	1.00	1.65		60c	1.00	1.65	
Burt or 90-Day.....	30c	50c	80c	75c	55c	95c	1.55		55c	95c	1.55	
Winter Turf.....	35c	60c	95c	90c	60c	1.05	1.70		60c	1.05	1.70	
BARLEY—Spring.....	45c	70c	\$1.15	\$1.10	80c	1.30	2.25		80c	1.30	2.25	
PEAS—100-lb. bags	5 to	25 to			5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs.							
Canada Field.....	24 Lbs. 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs.				70c	\$1.25	\$2.40					
Austrian Winter.....	9c	7c	6c									
VETCH—HAIRY.....	14c	12c	11c		\$1.95	1.75	3.65					



Left: Smut-infected oats; Right: Ceresan treated. Wood's Seed Oats are treated with Ceresan to prevent smut and other diseases, insure good stands, vigorous growth, taller, stronger stalks, larger heads, plumper grains, and to increase yields up to 20 bushels per acre. They are heavily re-cleaned, 99% pure, over 90% germination, have large heavy kernels, and require 1/3 less seed per acre. Sow 2 bushels per acre for grain, 3 bushels for hay in early spring, as oats thrive in cool weather. Seed bed should be well prepared, firm beneath, mellow on top. Apply 400 lbs. **WOOD'S STANDARD FERTILIZER** per acre.

Bearded Spring Barley Quickest grazing and earliest maturing spring grain. Can be cut in about two months, making very nutritious and palatable hay. Heads up in about 65 days and matures in about 80 days. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop. It yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Sow 2 bushels per acre in February or March. Bushel=48 lbs.

Canada Field Peas For heavy crops of early hay or grazing to fatten or produce milk. Stock eat it greedily and thrive on it. Grows 4 to 6 feet, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely it makes a second growth. Its roots gather nitrogen and improve the land. Adapted to a wide variety of soils; thrives on land too poor for grain. Sow 75 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats, with a grain drill 3 inches deep, from January to March. Use Inoculant C.

Austrian Winter Peas —An excellent soil improver. Sow 40 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.

Hairy Vetch —For hay, grazing and soil improvement. Sow in early spring or fall, 25 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats.

Inoculate Canada Peas, Austrian Peas, Hairy Vetch. See page 63.



Columbian Oats, light row on left, matured earlier than any other oat at our experiment farm. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says: "It is desirable for spring seeding, matures early, plants are taller than Burt, more uniform, heads are larger and distinctly more erect."



GAME BIRDS

Virginia Superintendent of Game Propagation says: "Any farm can be economically stocked with quail, wild turkey and other game birds if suitable food in variety and abundance is furnished adjacent to nesting and protective cover. Food patches planted in open fields more than 100 feet from cover are little used by quail.

Farms so intensively cultivated or pastured that there is no cover, or farms with ample cover, but no food, cannot have quail. Planting only one crop like cow peas will not establish a permanent covey range. A mixture of several kinds of foods to furnish year round nourishment is necessary. Planting long strips, 10 to 40 feet wide beside woods, branches or fence rows will furnish food and cover for many more coveys than planting the same area in one or two-acre plots every half mile or so.

On large areas plant a network of cultivated strips, clearing lanes through dense woods where necessary. The land should be disked and the quail planting mixture broadcast and covered lightly with a harrow. It is preferable to plant in rows as close as possible and cultivated once or twice. Apply fertilizer. To save trouble in cultivation plant in several of the outside rows of a cultivated crop, (like corn, cotton, etc.), either when the crop is planted or laid by. In early spring broadcast on small grain and harrow in lightly. Let brush and clover grow alongside. When brush is cut leave it on the ground for cover. Spread old straw or other fodder on top of seed on poor, barren ground."

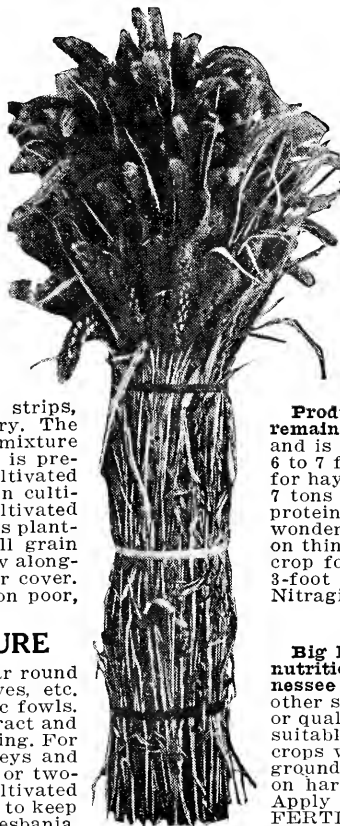
WOOD'S QUAIL PLANTING MIXTURE

The best seed mixture to produce permanent year round feed for partridges, wild turkeys, pheasants, doves, etc. Also superior to cut down the feed bill of domestic fowls. If planted according to above instructions, will attract and multiply numbers of coveys and furnish good hunting. For quail plant in long strips next to cover; for turkeys and pheasants larger strips or patches; for doves, one or two-acre plots. The mixture includes practically all cultivated crops relished by game birds for quick growth and to keep them in plump, vigorous condition. Composed of sesbania, bene, Florida beggarweed, brown top and Tennessee millet, Sericea, Korean and Common lespedeza, cow peas, Laredo soy beans, rape, shallu, kaffir corn, seeded on grass, sorghum and buckwheat. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in cultivated rows, or 30 to 35 lbs. broadcast when seeding or laying by other crops. However, it is better to sow alone after the ground warms in early summer. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S SUPER STANDARD FERTILIZER. Will reseed itself, furnishing a permanent growth, but is better to disk, harrow and sow every year. The legumes in this mixture will enrich the soil. Richard Eppes, Martin Co., N. C., says: "It is the finest feed for partridges. I planted it in long strips near cover and it attracted and multiplied twice as many coveys as I ever had before. I will plant it every season."

Bene —Produces an enormous amount of nutritious fattening seeds loved by game birds and poultry. Ours is the tall growing variety, adapted to most all soils, produces an upright growth about 6 feet tall, covered in the fall with long okra-like pods. These gradually open all winter, dropping the seeds which attract quail and other game birds. Drill 5 lbs. per acre in 2½ to 3-foot rows and cultivate; or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre.

Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food —Attracts quail, turkeys, doves and game birds to your farm by scattering it regularly near brush or other cover during cold months when food is scarce. Our formula was prepared by a high authority on game bird feeding. Composed of cracked grain and seed they love.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT —A good summer poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in two months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August broadcast 50 lbs. per acre. Requires little preparation.



SESBANIA

Excellent for quail, duck marshes, and soil improving. It produced more seed than any other crop in the Georgia 5-year test. **GAME BIRDS** are attracted from a distance by the seed which remains on the ground all winter without decaying. It makes a tall upright growth with long, slender leaves, furnishing good bird cover. Every farmer who likes bird hunting and every game preserve should plant it, preferably in rich bottoms. Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre from April to July. Does well on any soil, wet or dry. Plant only scarified seed. Our seed is of the highest quality and scarified. Be sure to inoculate.

SOIL IMPROVING. It produces an immense amount of humus rich in nitrogen for building up waste land. Sown at the last cultivation of corn, cotton, etc., it grows 6 to 7 feet tall in 8 to 10 weeks. Roots have heavy nodule formations. Stalks decay readily. Popular with truck and citrus growers.

FLORIDA BEGGAR WEED

Produces a large quantity of rich nourishing seeds that remain on the bush or ground all winter without decaying, and is relished by game birds. Makes an upright growth, 6 to 7 feet tall, furnishing ideal cover for birds. Excellent for hay or pasture; relished by livestock. It averaged over 7 tons of hay per acre in the 5-year Georgia test; rich in protein and more fattening than alfalfa or cow peas. A wonderful nitrogen gathering soil builder, thriving well on thin, sandy land and pine barrens. A fine legume cover crop for orchards. Sow after frost 3 to 5 lbs. per acre in 3-foot drills or 12 to 15 lbs. broadcast. Inoculate with Nitragin E.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET

Big head, large yielding type. Makes a bumper crop of nutritious, easily cured hay in 60 days. Our seed is Tennessee grown. We have tested German millets grown in other states but none is equal to Tennessee seed in growth or quality, they usually have very small woody stalks, unsuitable for hay. One of the easiest grown summer catch crops when feed is short. It smothers out weeds, leaving ground in fine condition for fall crops. Drill 50 lbs. per acre on harrowed wheat or oat land from May through July. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S SUPER STANDARD FERTILIZER. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and poor quality hay. Broadcasting 25 lbs. with a bushel of cow peas produces a higher yield of more nutritious hay and is better for the land. Cut when the millet blooms. After that woody fibre forms, making the hay coarse and unpalatable.

BROWN TOP MILLET —Seed relished by quail and turkeys. Excellent bird cover. Will draw doves for many miles. Similar to Tennessee millet, but is taller, has larger heads, and produces more seed, hay and grazing. Can be grazed constantly in dry summers, starting when 3 or 4 inches tall, one plant stooling out about 30 stems and is relished by poultry and all livestock. Furnishes more hay than Sudan grass, equal to timothy in feeding value, allows several cuttings, yielding 5 or 6 tons per acre. Broadcast 20 lbs. per acre from April to July.

PEARL OR CATTAIL MILLET —Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. For greatest amount of nutritious green feed or hay cut at 3 to 4 feet. Stools out luxuriantly; gives 3 or 4 cuttings a season, growing till frost. It does well even on poor land and in dry seasons. All stock eat it greedily and flourish on it. Plant 8 lbs. per acre in 3-foot drills when land is warm. Every farmer should plant a patch near the feeding lot and cut some daily.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet

PRICES	F. O. B. Richmond			
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	
	Not Postpaid	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Tennessee German Millet.....	6c.	4c.	3½c.	
Hog Millet or Proso.....	6c.	4½c.	4c.	
Pearl or Cattail Millet.....	10c.	8c.	7½c.	
Brown Top Millet.....	15c.	13c.	12c.	
Bene Tall Southern Grown.....	20c.	18c.	17c.	
Florida Beggar Weed.....	50c.	47c.	45c.	
Sesbania Scarified.....	11c.	9c.	8c.	
Wood's Quail Planting Mixture..	10c.	8c.	7c.	
Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food..	5c.	4c.	3½c.	
Japanese Buckwheat.....	5c.	3½c.	3c.	

BY MAIL POSTPAID				
Pound	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
20c.	55c.	95c.	\$1.65	\$3.15
20c.	55c.	95c.	1.80	3.40
20c.	75c.	1.35	2.65	5.15
30c.	\$1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65
35c.	1.25	2.35	5.25	10.50
60c.	2.75	5.35	11.75	24.65
25c.	.80	1.45	2.90	5.65
25c.	.75	1.35	2.65	5.15
20c.	.50	.85	1.55	2.90
20c.	.50	.85	1.55	2.90

SORGHUMS

Heat and Drought Resistant. Excellent Feed Crops for the South or for Syrup

PLANT 10 lbs. per acre in 3½ foot rows, and cultivate. Sow 2 weeks later than corn. Adapted to any well-drained corn land. Apply 400 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD CORN FERTILIZER. Cut or pasture after the flowering stage is passed. Makes a better balanced ration when 15 lbs. per acre is broadcast with ½ bushel of soybeans and 1 bushel of cowpeas. Our seed is of highest germination and free of Johnson grass.

Early Orange Cane —Makes a taller and more leafy growth than other forage sorghums. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Orange Cane is particularly recommended for early plantings in Virginia and general plantings in the Southern States. Will make a larger growth and more saccharine content than Amber Cane.

Early Amber Cane —One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early, it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. A good catch crop when feed is short because of its quick growth.

SYRUP SORGHUMS

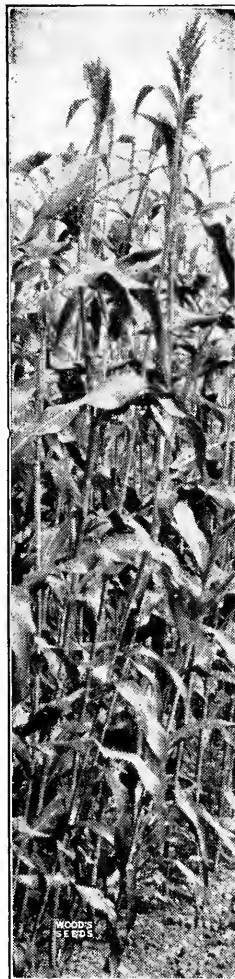
CUT just before the head ripens. Strip off the leaves, cut off heads, press out the juice and boil down. Dry the heads and thresh out the seed. It sells readily. Bushel weights 50 lbs. C. E. Edwards, King & Queen Co., Va., says: "I made 384 gallons of syrup on two acres with Wood's Sugar Drip. No other variety could have produced such a fine crop."

Sugar Drip Sorghum —Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. Particularly well adapted for Virginia, the Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and states North and West.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane —The tallest and heaviest producing syrup sorghum, frequently yielding 175 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre, with a bright amber color and delicious flavor. Later maturing than Sugar Drip and better adapted to the far South. Grows 12 feet tall with abundance of fodder and is the best sorghum for silage. Unfortunately much of the seed offered in the South is badly mixed with a similar, but non-saccharine variety, rendering the crop worthless for syrup. Our seed is of a pure strain grown from individual plants, field selected each year for tallest growth and maximum syrup production.

Mammoth Russian

Sunflower —The Large Headed, Large Seed Variety. A good grain crop for poultry or green feed for hogs. Makes more ensilage than corn. A profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2½-foot rows. For feed or silage, plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre; for seed production 8 pounds, planting a ft. apart in the row. When ripe, cut off the heads. Pile loosely under cover.



Sugar Drip Sorghum

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat —Of special value in dry seasons; few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out three to six stalks from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground. Its long graceful heads make beautiful house decoration.

Kaffir Corn —Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; its deep root growth enables it to stand drought and to withstand windstorms. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

Milo Maize —A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, especially when mixed with soybeans and cowpeas, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state; at this stage it has a feeding value practically equal to corn. Any good corn land will bring milo maize either for green feed, dry fodder or for the grain. It grows on all soils from sandy to heavy clay loam.

Teosinte —Fast growing and heavy yielding forage plant. Nutritious green feed, containing 10% sugar, greedily eaten by all livestock. One seed grows 30 or more stalks, 10 to 12 feet tall. Cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it immediately starts growing and is ready to cut again in a few weeks. It can be cut 5 times a season. By planting several rows and cutting part each day a continuous supply of nutritious feed can be had right up to frost. Adapted to any soil, but does best on rich ground well manured. Resembles corn, but leaves are longer, broader, closer together and grows taller and more rapidly. Makes splendid silage. Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in May or June in 3½ foot rows. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c. Other prices below.

Broom Corn —Easily grown on any corn land. Plant 6 lbs. per acre on a fine seed bed, 1 inch deep, in 3½ foot rows, when ground is warm. Thin out to 4 inches; cultivate regularly; harvest before seeds fill out; thresh immediately, place on racks in a shed to cure, which requires 20 days.

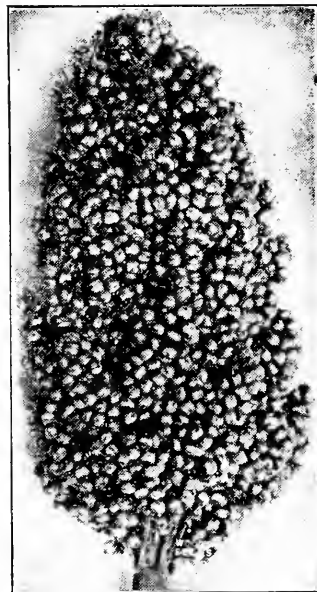
Early Japanese Best for the North —Ready to cut 10 to 15 days earlier and makes a finer and heavier brush. Grows 6½ to 7 feet tall. Produces a green colored brush if cut early. Suitable for parlor brooms, and generally sells for more than other varieties.

Standard Evergreen —Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Yields a long, heavy brush, free from heavy center stems and crooked brush. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Best for the South.

In spite of vacuum cleaners and mechanical sweepers, people everywhere still use brooms. A ton of broom corn, which has been made on two acres, or even less, will make about 100 dozen brooms.



Right—Evergreen
Left—Japanese



Milo Maize

PRICES Per lb., F. O. B. Richmond

Early Orange Cane
Early Amber Cane
Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane
Sugar Drip Sorghum
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat
Kaffir Corn
Milo Maize
Teosinte
Broom Corn, Evergreen
Broom Corn, Japanese
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian

NOT POSTPAID
5 to 25 to
24 Lbs. 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs.

5c... 4c... 3½c
5c... 4c... 3½c
8c... 6c... 5½c
7c... 5½c... 5c
10c... 8c... 7c
5c... 3½c... 3½c
5c... 3½c... 3½c
40c... 38c... 37c
15c... 13c... 12c
21c... 19c... 18c
11c... 9c... 8½c

POSTPAID
See postpaid prices, page 3.
Pound 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs. 50 Lbs.
20c... 50c... \$.85... \$1.55... \$2.90
20c... 50c... .85... 1.55... 2.90
20c... 65c... 1.15... 2.15... 4.15
20c... 60c... 1.05... 2.05... 3.90
25c... 75c... 1.35... 2.65... 5.15
20c... 50c... .85... 1.55... 2.90
20c... 50c... .85... 1.55... 2.90
60c... \$2.25... 4.35... 10.15... 20.15
30c... 1.00... 1.85... 3.90... 7.65
35c... 1.30... 2.45... 5.40... 10.65
25c... .80... 1.45... 2.90... 5.65



COW PEAS—The Economical Soil Improving and Hay Crop

Cow Pea hay is relished by all livestock, is equal to clover and contains much more digestible protein than timothy. Horses need no grain when fed cow peas. Racks help cure it.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow peas." Cotton can be grown for three successive years after cow peas. Wheat and oat lands put into cow peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land. Cow peas do not require expensive fertilizer, but add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land.

WOOD'S COW PEAS are of high germination and thoroughly re-cleaned. They produce much better crops and are worth considerably more than the average run of seed which usually contain cracked peas, hulls, trash and weed seeds.

PLANT COW PEAS from April to August, on any type of soil not too wet. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-foot rows and cultivate 2 or 3 times; or broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels when corn or cotton is turned by; or with a disc drill on grain stubble without plowing. 300 lbs. of acid phosphate materially increases the yield. Harvest for hay when the first pods turn yellow; leave in the swath till well cured. To increase the yield, support the peas, and aid in curing the hay broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel soybeans, or 15 lbs. of millet, sorghum or kaffir corn, or 10 lbs. of sudan grass with one bushel of cow peas per acre.

BRABHAM—Wilt-Resistant. Matures in 75 to 90 days. The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement. It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the finest quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land. It is as early as Whippoorwill, as disease-resistant as Iron and is an ideal variety.

WHIPPOORWILL or SPECKLED—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Makes a large vigorous growth and yield of peas or hay on non-wilt land. Upright growth, easy to harvest. Vines are usually 6 feet long.

MIXED IRON WILT-RESISTANT—Matures in 90 to 100 days. Immune to wilt and root-knot. Small, light buff-colored seed. Makes a vigorous, half bushy growth, vines 4 to 5 feet long, with dark green leaves that hold well, making a fine hay; a prolific bearer.

CLAY—Matures in 110 days. Makes a vigorous running vine growth, excellent for hay or soil improvement on non-wilt land. Late maturity.

BLACK—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas on non-wilt land. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

MIXED COW PEAS—For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth on non-wilt land, stands up well, yet the seed costs less per bushel.

MIXED COW PEAS AND SOY BEANS—The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure.

INOCULATE COW PEAS, EDIBLE PEAS AND VELVET BEANS—Inoculation is inexpensive, but pays handsomely. Order "Culture E." 1-bus. size 30c; 2-bus. size 50c; 5-bus. size \$1.00, postpaid.

VELVET BEANS The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

They make an enormous growth, larger than any other forage plant. As a soil-improver they are considered superior to cow peas, making much larger growth and foliage.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing—In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing. They should be allowed to grow until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. 20 pounds will plant an acre in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row.

100-DAY SPECKLED—Although it will not mature the pods in 100 days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther north than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil improver.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—Give excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, where we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It is free of itchy furze.

PRICES	F. O. B. Richmond				NOT POSTPAID		POSTPAID	
	Bushel 60 lbs.	Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	Bus.	10-Bus. Lots	Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	Bus.	Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.	Bus.
Mixed Cow Peas.....	75c..	\$1.20..	\$2.00..	\$1.95	\$1.20..	\$1.95		
Mixed Cow Peas and Soy Beans.....	65c..	1.05..	1.85..	1.75	1.10..	1.80		
Whippoorwill Cow Peas...	80c..	1.35..	2.40..	2.30	1.25..	2.10		
Brabham Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas	85c..	1.45..	2.40..	2.30	1.30..	2.20		
Clay Cow Peas.....	85c..	1.45..	2.60..	2.50	1.30..	2.20		
Black Cow Peas, Medium..	80c..	1.40..	2.50..	2.40	1.25..	2.15		
Mixed Iron Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas.....	85c..	1.45..	2.60..	2.50	1.30..	2.20		
100-Day Speckled Velvet Beans	55c..	.90..	1.60..	1.50	1.00..	1.65		
Osceola Velvet Beans.....	65c..	1.05..	1.85..	1.75	1.10..	1.80		

Postpaid Prices of Field Seeds—Apply to Va., N. C., and Penna. W. Va., Md., Del., N. J.,

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound; to Cuba, 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

EDIBLE PEAS

They should be in every garden

They not only make a delicious dish when green, but furnish dry peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price; also a profitable crop for market. Dried peas usually bring good prices and are in constant demand. Plant after the ground gets warm 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet.

Wood's Sumptuous Conch Peas

—We believe you will agree with us that they are the best flavored of all edible peas. Upright vines of about 2 feet high, and bear a generous crop of well-filled pods, 8 to 9 inches long. Make green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days.

Rice or Lady Peas

—Has a few equals as a dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry.

Virginia Blackeye

—For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all blackeye peas in Virginia. One of the latest maturing varieties, making green peas in 75 to 80 days and dried peas in 95 to 100 days. Has proven so thoroughly dependable that they are generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and produced in great abundance.

Extra Early Blackeye

—The earliest of all blackeye peas. Will produce green peas for market in sixty days from early planting, and 50 to 55 days late planting. Will mature dry peas in 70 days. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods similar in appearance to Virginia Blackeye, but distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first blackeye peas on the market.

Ramshorn Blackeye

—Makes green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. Makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality.

Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder

—Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific, yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

Blue Goose, Gray Crowder or Taylor

—Very prolific yielder and fine flavored pea, producing green peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

NAVY BEANS

—Should be planted by every farmer for dried beans for soup or baked beans all winter. Nothing tastes better in cold weather. Plant in June or July, 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 200 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early, before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew. Our stock is specially selected pure seed, snowy white and uniform large size. It produces a better yield that sells for a premium over crops grown from ordinary seed.

PRICES

	F. O. B. Richmond			BY MAIL POSTPAID				
	Per Lb.	5 to 25 to 100		5	10	25	50	
Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Rams-horn	13c...	11c...	10c	25c.	90c.	\$1.65.	\$3.40.	\$6.65
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Rams-horn	13c...	11c...	10c	25c.	90c.	1.65.	3.40.	6.65
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas...	10c...	8c...	7½c	25c.	75c.	1.35.	2.65.	5.15
Extra Early Blackeye Peas...	9c...	7c...	6c	20c.	70c.	1.25.	2.40.	4.65
Va. Blackeye Peas...	9c...	7c...	6c	20c.	70c.	1.25.	2.40.	4.65
Wood's Sumptuous Peas	9c...	7c...	6½c	25c.	70c.	1.25.	2.40.	4.65
Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder	9c...	7c...	6½c	25c.	70c.	1.25.	2.40.	4.65
Blue Goose or Gray Crowder	7c...	5½c	5c	20c.	60c.	1.05.	2.05.	3.90
Large Black Peas...	7c...	5½c	5c	20c.	60c.	1.05.	2.05.	3.90
Rice or Lady Peas...	12c...	10c...	9c	20c.	85c.	1.55.	3.15.	6.15
Navy Beans...	7c...	5c...	4¾c	20c.	60c.	1.05.	1.90.	3.65
Dwarf Essex Rape...	11c...	9c...	8¼c	20c.	80c.	1.45.	2.90.	5.65



WOOD'S EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORNS, showing the large number of long, well filled pods. It produced 3,500 lbs. per acre of dried peas to 500 lbs. for ordinary blackeyes on wilt-infested land.

Large Black Peas

—Ten days earlier than common black peas; pods unusually long, borne profusely; in good demand in some sections for table use.

Wood's Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas

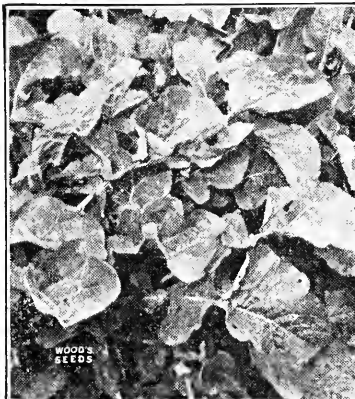
Identical in appearance and growth to the other Early Rams-horns, except: **PEAS** are much larger, more uniform in shape and size, brighter color, smoother skin with no split skins, and better eating quality. **PODS** are longer, better filled, will not pop open if left to ripen, and they make many more pods per vine. **YIELD** about twice as much on non-wilt land, and 4 to 8 times as much on wilt-infested land. They make three crops a season when planted early. **RESISTANT** to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other blackeye peas.

WOOD'S EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYES—Matures green peas in about 63 days; dried peas 73 days. Extremely prolific. It makes a tremendous number of long pods for its small upright vine. It is uniform in size, growth and maturity. They have a delicious flavor and are the blackeye peas for early market.

WOOD'S GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYES—Matures green peas in about 70 days; dried peas in 80 days. The most vigorous and heaviest yielding edible pea. The peas are almost twice the size of ordinary blackeyes. They can be planted in wider rows, require less seed per acre and are best for the main or late crop. It is a dual purpose pea, producing a tremendous yield of green and dry peas, yet makes more vine growth and is better for green manure or hay than Iron, Brabham and other cowpeas. Home gardeners should plant both strains, but for the early market the **EARLY WILT-RESISTANT** strain is best.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Quick cheap pasturage for Poultry and All Livestock. Ready in 6 weeks. Furnishes grazing throughout the year. Averages 10 tons of green forage per acre of highest feeding value for fattening or supplying vitamins to growing stock. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for two months. A State experiment station reports gains of over 7 to 8 pounds by lambs fed on rape alone. To avoid bloating, have salt and hay available, and do not graze when wet or stock are hungry. Graze only a short while the first day. **SOW 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast, or 3 to 4 pounds in drills 18 to 24 inches apart and cultivate occasionally.** Sow again in corn at the last working for winter and spring pasturage.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Wood's Yellow Soy Beans

Proclaimed by Growers for 4 Years
A Super Soy Bean

Never have we introduced any soy bean that has been so outstanding in praise by growers throughout the Southeastern States. Many farmers have simply been amazed at the tremendous growth, production of beans, stating it has drawn more attention than any crop they have ever produced.

The outstanding characteristics are: Yield range 25 to 50 bushels per acre. Records show not subject to disease. Non-shattering, even if harvesting greatly delayed. Storm resistant—owing to tremendous root growth and strong stalk. Combines well. Best poor land soy bean, yielding wonderfully on all types of soil. Produces enormous quantity of pods, continues growing until frost. Makes a higher oil test than Mammoth Yellow. Maturity 150 to 160 days, according to planting date.

No farmer, if now growing soy beans for bean production, can afford not to plant this outstanding bean—25% to 100% increase in yield over other standard varieties are reported by many farmers who have planted and praised Wood's Yellow Beans.

Plant 3 pecks to a bushel in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart.

CAUTION—Owing to the similarity in appearance to other yellow beans, secure your seed only from T. W. Wood & Sons, who are the originators of this outstanding soy bean.

WHAT GROWERS SAY ABOUT WOOD'S YELLOW

A North Carolina grower writes: "I find they are superior to any beans that have been planted in this community." Another: "The yield is double that of any other soy beans I have seen." An Eastern Virginia grower states: "I have raised Virginias, Laredos, Wilsons and Mammoth Yellows for the past 15 years, and can honestly say that the Wood's Yellow is by far superior to any other soy bean I have ever planted or witnessed." Another: "Although you recommended them for bean production, I sowed 5 bushels on three acres without any kind of fertilizer and cut a barn, 28 x 32 feet, full of hay. People just marvelled at their growth." These are only a few of the many reports about Wood's Yellow Beans—ask anyone who has grown them.

Virginia Brown (125 days)—The all-round bean for hay in Virginia and sections north and west. Stems finer than later beans and makes excellent quality hay.

Wilson Early Black (120 days)—The most popular bean for the mountain section of Virginia, West Virginia, and northern states. Similar in growth to Virginia Brown.

Mammoth Yellow (145 days)—A standard variety for the eastern states, for bean production and forage. Erect in growth.

Otootan (170 days)—Black seeded variety, probably making the finest quality hay of all soy beans. Highly disease resistant and recommended only where long growing seasons prevail.

Laredo—Genuine Southern Grown (140 days)—Black seeded bean of outstanding worth, particularly for hay. Disease resistant; a heavy seed producer. Do not confuse our genuine southern Laredo with Indiana Laredo, which is not adapted to southern conditions.

Tokio (145 days)—Probably the most popular bean in the East. Large yielder of beans and an outstanding hay producer. A good variety for combining.

Brown Biloxi (165 days)—One of the tallest growing varieties. Hardly shatters at all, makes heavy yield of beans and a dense mass of foliage. Fine for hogging down or for planting with corn and sorghum. Note long growing season required.



Note vast quantity of pods

Edible Soy Beans

A Good Cash Crop to Grow

Easy Cook (135 Days)—An edible soy bean that can be cooked in half the time of other varieties. Used either in the green stage or dried. Easy Cooks are in big demand among sanatoriums for flour for diabetics. A heavy yielder. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35 ½ bus. \$2.30; bus. \$4.10. Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bus. \$1.55; bus. \$2.75.

Rokuson (140 Days)—The U. S. Department of Agriculture describes the Rokuson as "our best edible type for both dry beans and green vegetables. Introduced from Japan in 1929 and is a large, flat, yellow seeded variety; the pods 2 to 3 seeded. Analysis shows an oil content of 18.07 per cent and protein 43.18 per cent." By mail postpaid, qt. 50c; ½ peck \$1.35; peck \$2.40; ½ bus. \$4.40; bus. \$8.35. Not postpaid, ½ peck \$1.10; peck \$1.95; ½ bus. \$3.65; bus. \$7.00.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS with Inoculation S. Prices: 1-bus. size 30c; 2-bus. size 50c; 5-bus. size \$1.00; 10-bus. size \$1.60; 25-bus. size \$3.00.

POCAHONTAS SOY BEANS

This bean originated in James City County, Virginia; slightly smaller in size than the Virginia or Wilson, a yellow bean with greenish cast, producing a finer quality hay and averaging 20 bushels of beans per acre, which is 20% to 40% larger than other hay beans generally grown in this section.

Makes erect growth with luxuriant foliage, has a slender stalk, large leaf, bush growth and stands up exceptionally well, making it easy to combine. For a double purpose crop for hay or bean production it has few if any equals. Farmers who have used Pocahontas are most enthusiastic, and we believe they are destined to replace other hay varieties generally used throughout the East.

Plant 1½ bushels per acre broadcast for hay—1 bushel for beans—1 peck in rows. Maturity about 135 days.

NOTE—Yellow variety beans, such as Wood's Yellow, Tokio, Haberlandt and Pocahontas, always command a premium over colored beans for grinding purposes and always readily salable.

Illini (105 Days)—Popular and widely used in the mid-west. Oil content 18.6 per cent. Large yielder of beans, and recommended only for hogging down in the coastal states. Fine bean for higher altitudes and northern states.

Mixed Soy Beans—For hay and soil improving. Composed of the best hay varieties with sufficient early maturing beans for a proper balance of hay and grain.

PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS

For Central and Eastern sections of Va., N. C., all of S. C., Ga., and Ala.—Wood's Yellow, Tokio, Mammoth Yellow, Laredo, Pocahontas, Haberlandt, Easy Cook and Rokuson.

For Eastern Carolina and other Southern States—The above varieties, also Biloxi, Otootan and Laredo.

Western Virginia, N. C., Tenn., W. Va., and more northern states—Virginia, Wilson Black, Illini and Laredo where they will mature.

Illini—Early maturing beans, recommended only for hogging down in southeastern states.

CULTURE—Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 2 to 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre; in drills 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre, depending on the size of the beans. Plant in April, May or June.

CARE—If a crust forms on the land before the soy beans come up, break it up with a harrow. This will prevent what is commonly called "breaking their necks."

PRICES

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND				BY MAIL POSTPAID		
	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.		Peck	½ Bus.
Wood's Yellow & Pocahontas ...	55c...	90c...	\$1.60...	\$1.55	\$1.00...	\$1.65...
Certified Va.						\$2.95
Brown	60c...	95c...	1.65...	1.60	1.05...	1.70...
Va. Brown	55c...	90c...	1.60...	1.55	1.00...	1.65...
Wilson Black	60c...	95c...	1.70...	1.65	1.05...	1.70...
Mammoth Yellow	55c...	90c...	1.60...	1.55	1.00...	1.65...
Otootan	\$1.15...	\$2.05...	3.75...	3.65	1.60...	2.80...
Laredo	70c...	1.15...	2.00...	1.95	1.15...	1.90...
Tokio	55c...	.90...	1.60...	1.55	1.00...	1.65...
Haberlandt	60c...	1.00...	1.80...	1.75	1.05...	1.75...
Brown Biloxi	60c...	1.00...	1.80...	1.75	1.05...	1.75...
Illini .....	.70c...	1.25...	2.20...	2.10	1.15...	2.00...
Mixed Soys	55c...	.85...	1.50...	1.45	1.00...	1.60...

PEANUTS

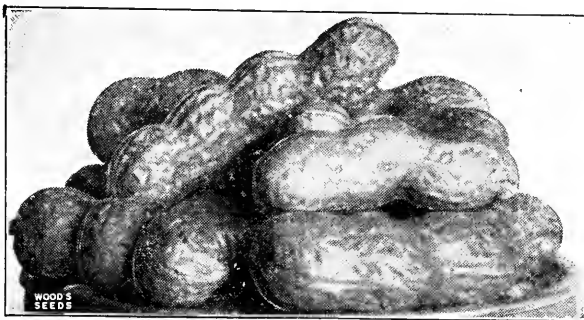
Will grow on any soil. Light sandy soils produce the best quality, easier to harvest. Yields much more meat per acre than corn. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and will feed livestock throughout the winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground will fatten hogs and give the pork a superior flavor.

PLANT in May or early June, 6 to 10 inches apart in 2 to 2½ foot rows. Our seed is not shelled. Order 60 lbs. per acre and shell before planting. Inoculant E. Cultivate shallow and frequently until nuts begin to form. To harvest, loosen the roots with a plow, pull up the vines, allow the nuts to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward, and keeping them off the ground with cross stakes or brush. Peanuts require lime, phosphate and potash. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of WOOD'S STANDARD CORN FERTILIZER.

SPRAYING peanuts with Bordeaux Mixture 3 times during July and August increased yields 42% at the Virginia Experiment Station. 3 dustings with sulphur increased the yield 25%. This controls the potato leafhopper, a small green insect that feeds on the lower surfaces of the leaves, causing the edges to burn, dwarfing the plant and materially decreasing the yield of forage and nuts. Avoid planting peanuts next to early potatoes.

Georgia Experiment Station: "Possibly the most common cause of low peanut yields is lack of good stands due to trash, faulty and discolored nuts in the seed." WOOD'S SEED PEANUTS, grown from pedigree stocks, are of high germination, heavily re-cleaned and hand picked, removing everything but bright meaty nuts, free of pops.

Runner Peanuts make a spreading vine growth with pods both at the base and along the stems. They usually produce more nuts and forage, and are better for hogs than bunch. **Bunch Peanuts** have an upright growth with pods in a cluster at the base. They are easier to cultivate and harvest and can be planted in closer rows. **Light colored sandy soils** of the Southern coastal plains produce a bright hull that sells at a premium for roasting. Plant the large podded **Jumbo** or **Virginia Bunch Varieties**. **Heavier darker soils** produce as many or more nuts, more vine, later maturity, but hulls are discolored. Plant the early varieties. **Improved Valencia** for large nuts and **Improved Spanish** for small nuts. For hogging down plant **Improved Spanish** for early feed and **North Carolina Runner** for late feed.



Improved Valencia Peanuts

IMPROVED VALENCIA

Bunch type. The most profitable nut for average conditions as it produces large, well-filled pods containing 3 or 4 nuts on a wide variety of soils, where other large podded varieties yield many pops. It has the most delicious flavor, is best for home use and brings a premium on the market. It has the highest shelling per cent, a bushel of 30 lbs. shelling out 22 lbs. of nuts. Very early maturity and can be planted after truck crops.

Tennessee Red — Bunch type. Long pods, closely packed with 4 to 5 medium size nuts of mild sweet flavor. Productive on almost all soils.

Improved Spanish — Bunch type. Earliest maturing peanut. Two small white nuts entirely fill each pod. Larger nut and heavier yield than ordinary Spanish. Superior in sweetness and flavor. Marked freedom from pops so frequently found in large varieties. Give highest yields when planted 6 inches apart in 18-inch rows, 30 lbs. shelled or 40 lbs. unshelled per acre. Easier to grow, cultivate and harvest than other varieties. Nuts cling firmly to the roots and are readily cured. Shells out 75%.

North Carolina Runner — Similar to Florida or Georgia Runner. A month later than Spanish. Later maturing and produces more nuts and foliage than any other peanut. Best for hogging down, as the nuts will not sprout if left in the ground. High oil content and food value. However, nuts are small, about size of Spanish and usually bring a low price. Highest yielding peanut for 8 years in the Georgia tests, averaging about a ton of nuts per acre, shelling 72.5%.

Virginia Jumbo or **Virginia Runner** — The biggest and heaviest yielding extra large peanut. A good variety for light sandy land, where they produce enormous bright, attractive nuts, with few pops, that bring highest prices on the market. Shells out 69.5%.

Virginia Bunch — Largest nut of any bunch peanut, and does well on light, sandy land. A week earlier than Jumbo, may be planted closer, easier to cultivate and harvest. Nuts almost as large with a higher selling per cent, 73.5%.

CROTALARIA

A valuable land builder. A legume that makes much more leafy growth and root nodules than cowpeas or velvet beans, frequently 40,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled. Completely smothers out summer weeds. Grows well on any soil, good or waste land. Requires no lime, fertilizer or cultivation, although early cultivation pays as it grows slowly at first. Sow from corn planting time through July, 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre broadcast, or 8 lbs. in 3-foot cultivated rows. Cover 1½ inches and roll. Do not plant unscarified seed as it germinates poorly, requiring twice as much seed per acre. Our seed is scarified, germinates readily, and is 99% pure. Use Inoculant E.

LATE SPECTABILIS — The tallest and best crotalaria for soil improvement. Grows 7 feet tall, yields 15 tons or more of green manure, equal to 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks are pithy, easily plowed under and decay readily. Is not eaten by livestock or attacked by insect pests, nematodes or other soil diseases.

EARLY SPECTABILIS — Similar to late, but makes ¾ less growth, matures a month earlier, reseeding before frost.

INTERMEDIA — Relished by livestock. Furnishes several cuttings of good quality hay.



Late Crotalaria Spectabilis tremendously increased the yield of corn at two Southern experiment stations.

SEED INOCULATION Cut Down Your Fertilizer Bills—Get Your Nitrogen from the Air.

Nothing contributes more to successful legume crops than PROPER INOCULATION. It pays to inoculate even where the same crop was grown the previous year. Many cheap inoculants give poor results.

Be sure to state for what crop inoculation is wanted.

A—For alfalfa, sweet and bur clovers.

B—For red, sapling, alsike, crimson and white clovers.

Price: Inoculants **A** and **B**—½ bus. size 30c; 1 bus. size 50c; 2½ bus. size \$1.00.

C—For vetch, garden, Austrian Winter, Canada field and sweet peas.

D—For garden, navy and kidney beans.

Price: Inoculants **C** and **D**—½ bus. size 25c; 1 bus. size 40c; 100 lb. size 60c; 5 bus. size \$1.70; 12½ bus. size \$4.00. Only Inoculant **C** in 100 lb. and 12½ bus. sizes.

E—For cowpeas, peanuts, velvet and lima beans, beggar weed and crotalaria.

L—For lespedeza, hulled or unhulled.

S—For soy beans, all varieties.

Price: Inoculants **E**, **L** and **S**—1 bus. size 30c; 2 bus. size 50c; 5 bus. size \$1.00; 10 bus. size \$1.40; 25 bus. size \$2.90. Only inoculants **E** and **S** in 10 and 25 bushel sizes.

GARDEN SIZE—For garden peas and beans, sweet peas and lima beans, 10c. Will inoculate 6 lbs. of seeds.

PRICES NOT POSTPAID 5 to 24 Lbs. 25 to 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs. F.O.B. Richmond Per Lb. Per Lb. Per Lb.

Improved Valencia	13c	11c	10c
Improved Spanish	11c	9c	8½c
North Carolina Runner	11c	9c	8½c
Virginia Jumbo	13c	11c	10c
Virginia Bunch	11c	9c	8½c
Crotalaria Intermedia	20c	18c	17c
Late Crotalaria Spectabilis	12c	10c	9½c
Early Crotalaria Spectabilis	12c	10c	9½c

POSTPAID. See postpaid prices, page 51 Pound 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs. 50 Lbs.

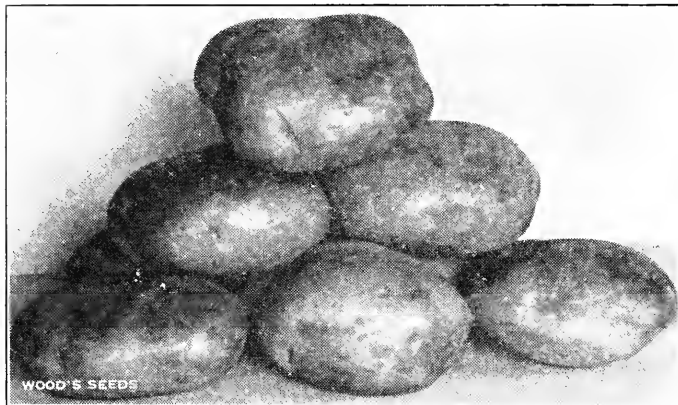
25c	.90c	\$1.65	\$3.40	\$6.65
25c	.80c	1.45	2.90	5.65
25c	.80c	1.45	2.90	5.65
25c	.90c	1.65	3.40	6.65
25c	.80c	1.45	2.90	5.65
35c	\$1.25	2.35	5.40	10.65
25c	.85	1.55	3.15	6.15
25c	.85	1.55	3.15	6.15

Plant 10 bushels
to the acre.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

1 peck=15 lbs.
½ bushel=30 lbs.
1 bushel=60 lbs.

Genuine Seed Stock—Grown and Selected for Seed



Note Smooth, Shallow Eye of Chippewa Potatoes. Katahdin have the same characteristics.

PLANT THESE NEW VARIETIES in Your Garden This Spring for Better Results.

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before planting, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure—unless applied to a preceding crop or spread in fall or early winter, otherwise it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY
SEMESAN BEL
DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Spray Your Potatoes

Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 72 to 75.

2 Outstanding Potatoes

Smooth Appearance and Fine Quality Give Them Preference and a Premium in Prices Over Other Varieties Generally Planted in the South

KATAHDIN POTATOES The Katahdin, also originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is a relative of the Chippewa. Slightly later in maturity, a little lighter colored flesh, and hard to tell apart in the bin, but can be easily identified by the plant in the field. The Katahdin, originated in Maine, has become established as one of the leading varieties in that state. Reports indicate a large switch in acreage from Cobblers and Green Mountains, because they are producing a much higher percentage of No. 1 smooth potatoes of excellent shape, and have the ability to maintain this desirable shape under adverse soil and climatic conditions. The Katahdin, like the Chippewa, has very shallow eyes with crisp white flesh and distinctly desirable cooking qualities. It is highly resistant to disease and one of the best keeping potatoes. **Certified—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.05.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.20; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.00.

CHIPPEWA POTATOES This outstanding new potato was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the object in view of having a potato with the general features of the Cobbler, extra earliness, but with shallow eyes, instead of the deep eyes of the Cobbler. Chippewa is resistant to disease, and in official tests from Maine to Florida it has yielded consistently higher than the Cobbler and Green Mountain. We first introduced this new potato two years ago and reports from our customers are of the highest praise. From our seed grown in Caroline County, Va., for two successive years, Chippewa won first prize at the Virginia State Fair. On the Richmond Market Chippewa Potatoes have been commanding a large premium over other varieties, and housewives are more than pleased with their fine eating qualities and appearance. **Certified—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.05.**

Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.20; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$5.00.

North Dakota Grown Irish Cobblers

Our results with North Dakota potatoes, in comparison to Maine Grown Seed, have been so satisfactory that we are again offering them with the utmost confidence. Mr. W. O. Strong, County Agent, of Accomac County, says: "With reference to North Dakota Certified Cobblers, these potatoes are increasing in popularity, particularly throughout Accomac County. These seed have been doing very well in our tests for the past several years, as you will note." In the above tests North Dakota Grown Seed showed the highest average yield of all other varieties of potatoes tested in 1939.

Owing to shortage of seed potatoes in Maine this year, North Dakota Seed are more reasonable in price and more economical for planting this season. We can supply both Selected and Certified Strains of North Dakota Cobblers.

Wood's Certified Irish Cobblers

State Seed Potato Certification Departments have strict rules and regulations designed to insure a high degree of freedom from disease. The certification covers two field inspections of the growing plants and frequent examinations of the tubers in the bin. Our certified seed are extra fine quality.

CERTIFIED MAINE GROWN COBBLERS—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.00.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.05; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.60.

CERTIFIED NORTH DAKOTA GROWN COBBLERS—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$1.95.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$1.95; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.35.

Wood's Selected Irish Cobblers

They are not certified, but fine stock generally grown from certified seed. Certification adds to the cost, so these non-certified Cobblers can be sold at a lower price. They are first-rate stock and in every way dependable.

SELECTED MAINE GROWN COBBLERS—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$1.90. Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.15; bushel \$1.90; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.25.

SELECTED NORTH DAKOTA GROWN COBBLERS—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.10; ½ bushel \$1.85. Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 65c; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$1.80; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.00.

Wood's Virginia 2nd Crop Cobblers

Pedigree Stock Grown from Certified Seed

The experience of practically all large potato growers, an experience covering several years, proves conclusively that Virginia Second Crop potatoes, raised as a second crop from certified Maine-grown stock, make larger yields and are stronger growers than Northern grown potatoes. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage, and are more economical to plant.

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true Irish Cobblers and free from disease. They are not as large as Maine-grown potatoes, but are just the size for cutting into two pieces, and will go further in planting than larger potatoes.

We recommend Virginia Second Crop Cobblers in the highest terms. Reports from practically all the Atlantic Coastal States indicate larger yields are being made from Virginia Second Crop Potatoes than from seed produced further north. They are slightly later in maturity than Maine-grown seed. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.75.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 40c; peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.50.

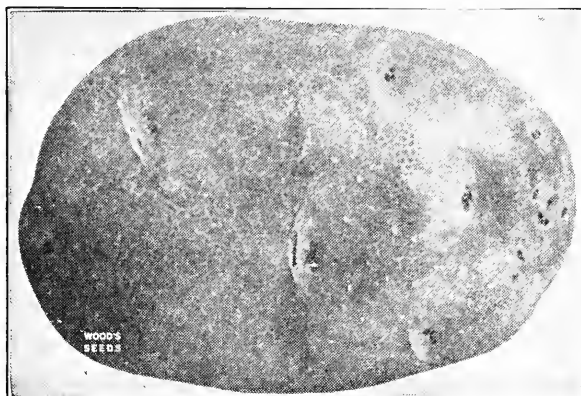
Virginia 2nd Crop Red Bliss

—Grown from

Certified seed.

A better yield—er than northern grown, stronger grower and, on account of its size, more economical to plant. The seed potatoes are not as large as northern grown, but are just the right size for planting whole or cut in two pieces, and will plant further than larger potatoes. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 65c; peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.75.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 40c; peck 60c; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.60; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$3.50.



Green Mountain

Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease.

SELECTED GREEN MOUNTAIN—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 70c; peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$1.95.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 45c; peck 70c; ½ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$1.95; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.30.

CERTIFIED GREEN MOUNTAIN—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 75c; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.00.

Not postpaid, ½ peck 50c; peck 75c; ½ bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.05; 10-peck bag (150 lbs.) \$4.60.

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Available during April and May. We carry complete stocks of Nancy Hall and Porto Rica, both Certified and Selected strains. Write for prices.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed Apply to Va., N.C., W.Va., Md., Del., N.J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

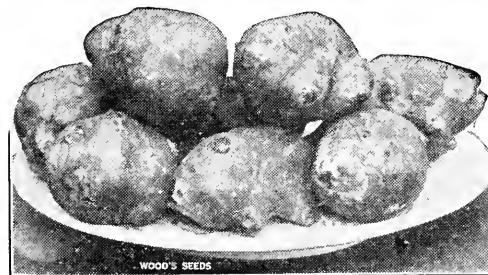
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet

or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes, averaging 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand considerable drought and extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. 6 to 8 bushels plant an acre. By mail, qt. 30c; ½ peck 60c; peck 95c; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.90. Not postpaid, ½ peck 35c; peck 55c; ½ bushel 95c; bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots \$1.70 per bushel.

CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plant an acre. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.55. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bus. (40 lbs.) \$3.75.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Chufas or Grass Nuts.

WOOD'S TREATED COTTON SEEDS

Ceresan Treated to produce better stands of more vigorous plants.

South Carolina Experiment Station. "Five men who planted good treated seed of early varieties made over a bale per acre on their entire crop. Seed treatment allows earlier planting, hastens maturity, produces many more plants and yielded 430 pounds more per acre than untreated seed, or 28% increase."

North Carolina Experiment Station: "Treating cotton seed increased returns \$21.56 per acre. Two and one-half times as many plants came up as untreated seed. Treating prevents seed rotting and seedling diseases in cold, damp weather, makes stronger plants, evenly spaced, and avoids planting over. It allows planting ten days earlier, getting ahead of boll weevil. It prevents boll rot, blight and many other diseases."

Virginia Experiment Station: "Treated cotton was ready to pick ten days before untreated seed planted at the same time. No untreated seed should be planted in Virginia."

PLANT 30 lbs. of treated seed per acre in 3-foot rows when the ground warms. Apply 600 lbs. Wood's Super Standard Fertilizer. Our seeds are grown at the top of the cotton belt, matures earlier, beating the boll weevil.

Certified D. & P. L. 11-A DELTAPINE FOUNDATION STOCK SEED. The most popular cotton in America. Leads at more experiment stations; is used in more one-variety communities. 1 1/9-inch staple. Semi-wilt resistant. Adapted to all soils except those with excessive wilt. In the Rocky Mt., N. C., Experiment Station test it made the highest yield, 545 lbs. lint per acre, with 42% lint. In the South Carolina test it yielded 728 lbs. lint per acre, much higher than any other variety. It also made highest yield and money value per acre in experiment station tests in practically every other cotton belt state. It was selected from a cross between Foster and Express. It is very prolific, unusually easy to pick, yet storm resistant. Its medium size open weed and earliness helps it escape boll weevil damage. Because of its extreme earliness it is planted almost exclusively in the northern section of the Cotton Belt west of the Blue Ridge and is rapidly replacing other varieties in the Carolinas and Virginia. It is **delinted**, germinates quicker and requires less seed per acre. In Scotland County, N. C., it produced 911 lbs. of lint per acre, first picking 571 lbs., for Jim Taylor; and nearly 30 bales on about 20 acres for Wm. Strother. C. Reed, Orangeburg Co., S. C., says: "My land is badly wilt infested, but D. & P. L. 11-A was little affected and produced more than any cotton I ever planted, 1 1/2 bales per acre, 42% lint, 1 1/8-inch staple."



"Wood's Ingold yielded 24 bales on 20 acres."—W. A. Burnette, Martin Co., N. C.

PRICES

	Treated with Ceresan	BY MAIL POSTPAID	NOT POSTPAID	500-Lb. Lots
	Peck	1/2 bus. 30 lbs.	1/2 Bus. 100 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Certified D. & P. L. 11-A	95c...	\$1.65... \$2.90	\$1.20... \$2.15... \$6.50...	\$6.25
Certified Early Trice	85c...	1.40... 2.45	.95... 1.70... 5.25...	5.10
Wood's Ingold	75c...	1.20... 2.05	.75... 1.30... 4.00...	3.85
Farm Relief Strains				
4 or 5	70c...	1.15... 2.00	.70... 1.25... 3.75...	3.60
Certified Farm Relief				
4 or 5	75c...	1.20... 2.05	.75... 1.30... 4.00...	3.85
4-In-1 Wilt-Resistant	75c...	1.20... 2.05	.75... 1.30... 4.00...	3.85
Certified Coker 100	75c...	1.25... 2.15	.80... 1.40... 4.25...	4.10
Mexican Big Boll 58-14	70c...	1.15... 2.00	.70... 1.25... 3.75...	3.60
Certified Mexican Big				
Boll 128-6	85c...	1.40... 2.45	.95... 1.70... 5.25...	5.10
Dixie Triumph Wilt-Resistant	70c...	1.15... 2.00	.70... 1.25... 3.75...	3.60
Certified Dixie Triumph				
25	85c...	1.40... 2.45	.95... 1.70... 5.25...	5.10
Certified Cleveland Big				
Boll 5	75c...	1.20... 2.05	.75... 1.30... 4.00...	3.85

D. & P. L. 11-A Cotton on the Delta and Pine Land Farms where 10,000 acres averaged 670 lbs. of lint per acre for 4 years, averaging 1 1/8-inch staple. For 28 years they have been one of the world's largest cotton producers, operating 52,000 acres. We are exclusive agents for seed developed and grown by their plant breeders.

Wood's Ingold 1 3/32-inch staple, 650 pounds of lint, 1,800 pounds seed cotton per acre in a Clemson, N. C., test, and one of two varieties to average 500 pounds of lint per acre for five years, averaging the highest lint per cent; longest staple; earliest maturing and most cotton in the first picking. It was able to germinate and thrive at temperatures so low fifty other varieties could not live. The only variety to average 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre in the six-year Virginia State test; highest ginning per cent; 64 bolls per pound, and the first to mature. Large bolls; open wide, but do not shed out, even if not picked until February. Earlier than most varieties, maturing before boll weevil damage. Does well on any soil not wilt infested; 40% lint.

Certified Farm Relief Strains 4 or 5 1 1/16 - inch staple, 40.8% lint, 1,666 pounds seed cotton, 680 pounds lint, and \$105.00 per acre; highest yield and money value in N. C. test. 2,562 pounds of seed cotton per acre in a Pee Dee, S. C., test; highest yield and largest first picking in the Early Poison test. It made the first bale marketed in Wayne County, N. C., for five successive years. Five locks per boll; big, round bolls, 68 per pound; 6 to 10 bolls per limb. Easy to pick; bolls open wide, but don't shed. Free from black seed; open type, thin foliage. N. J. Jenkins, Montgomery Co., Ala., says: "It yielded over 2 bales per acre and made money for me when my neighbors lost on cotton this year."

4-In-1 Wilt-Resistant One of the heaviest yielding cottons on wilt land. Earlier than other wilt-resistant cottons. In a Georgie experiment station test it had the longest staple, 1 1/16 inches, 36% lint, and yielded 526 lbs. lint and 1,470 lbs. seed cotton per acre to 1,321 lbs. for Coker 100 and 1,237 lbs. for Farm Relief 5. It combines the earliness and thin foliage of Foster with the high yield, vigor and wilt-resistance of Cleve-wilt.

Certified Coker 100 1 3/32-inch strong staple; 38% lint; 7 days earlier than Farm Relief and outyields it on medium or good land. One of the heaviest yielding cottons on non-wilt land. Has made high yields in ten state experiment station tests, due to escaping boll weevil damage by its extreme earliness; thin, dark green foliage. Bolls slightly pointed, open wide; fluffs beautifully, yet storm-resistant.

Certified Dixie Triumph 25 Wilt-Resistant 1 1/16-inch staple; 38% lint. Highest yielding, absolutely wilt-resistant cotton in the N. C. tests. It yielded 2,843 pounds of seed cotton per acre—the highest yield ever made at the Florence, S. C., Experiment Station.

Certified Mexican Big Boll 128-6 1 1/16-inch staple; 38% lint. Highest yield most N. C. tests. Developed by the North Carolina Experiment Station, who recommend it for the Piedmont Section. It is early; uniform staple with high spinning qualities; free from black seed. Large bolls, 55 to pound; bolls have five locks; easy to pick, yet storm-resistant; short, small, well-branched, open-type stalk. We also offer Mexican Big Boll 58-14 grown from certified seed.

Certified Cleveland Big Boll 5 Highest yielding strain of this old favorite variety. 1 1/16-inch staple; 39% lint. Small, open plant. Large bolls.

Certified Early Trice 1 1/16-inch staple and highest yield of seed cotton in a six-year Virginia test. Has yielded 2,700 lbs. per acre. There is no earlier variety. Open plant.

WOOD'S FERTILIZERS

FOR INCREASED CROP YIELDS

THIS year decide to use **WOOD'S FERTILIZERS**. All brands are prepared from the best materials and are adapted for the crops indicated. Good fertilizers pay big dividends. Prices are F. O. B. Richmond as of the time this catalog goes to press.

ASK FOR WOOD'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

**Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphoric Acid,
5% Potash**

A very popular fertilizer among market growers who wish to get their crops on the market early. The high nitrogen content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity. The phosphoric acid and potash are in proper portions to give firmness and good color. Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.65; 200-lb. bag \$3.00; ton \$29.50.

Wood's "Standard" Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 7% Phosphoric Acid, 7% Potash

A high-grade, non-acid forming fertilizer made especially for Irish potatoes. Plant food derived from highest quality materials, carefully selected and blended in correct proportions to produce an early crop of firm, smooth potatoes. Apply 1,000 lbs. or more to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.70; 200-lb. bag \$3.10; ton \$30.50.

Wood's "Standard" 4-12-4 Fertilizer

Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash

A high analysis, well-balanced, complete fertilizer. Especially suited to grasses and grain crops on soils where an increased amount of nitrogen is needed. Develops a good root system and produces a healthy, vigorous plant growth. Recommend 300 to 500 lbs. to acre. 200-lb. bag \$3.00; ton \$29.50.

Wood's "Standard" Bone Meal

Made from pure animal bone thoroughly pulverized. Of the finest quality. Recommended for lawns, borders and all garden or farm crops, quickly available and lasting in effects. Offered now in most convenient packages, 50 and 100-lb. bags. Apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; 500 lbs. to the acre. 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.50; ton \$48.00.

Acid Phosphate or "Standard" Super-Phosphate

Guaranteed 16% Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate or Superphosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food, including ammonia. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. 200-lb. bag \$1.80; ton \$17.50.

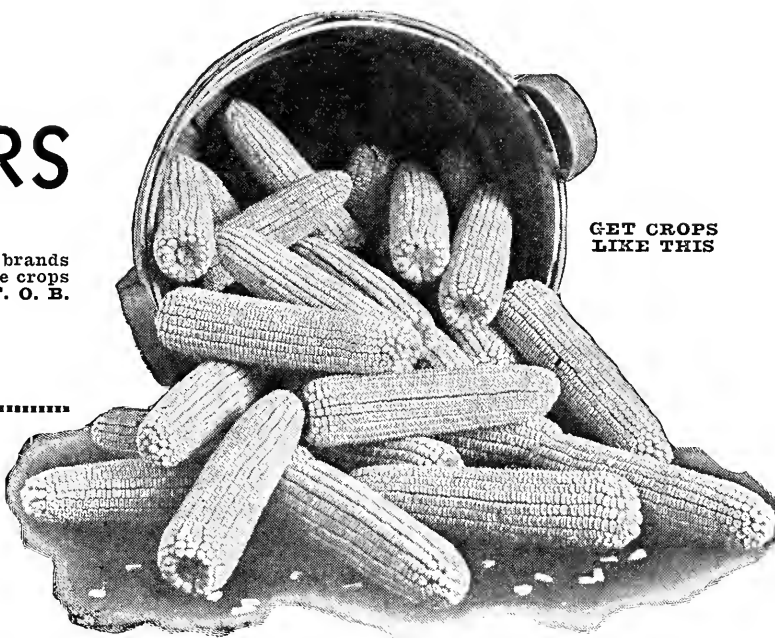
Wood's High-Grade Sheep & Cow Manure

The supreme natural fertilizers finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$42.00. When ordering specify which wanted.

Peat Moss

Imported. The highest grade, free from sand and dirt. Fine for mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds and evergreens and for lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$2.95; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE—100 lbs. 65c; ton \$10.00.
HYDRATED LIME—10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00; ton \$17.00.



**GET CROPS
LIKE THIS**

Wood's "Standard" Grain Fertilizer

Analysis: 2% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash

A well balanced mixture of available plant foods especially suited to all grains. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid which is needed to develop a good root system and to hasten the fruiting and maturity of the crop; also nitrogen and potash in the right proportions to produce the vegetative growth and give strength and vigor to the plant. Apply 500 to 600 lbs. to the acre. 100-lb. bag \$1.50; 200-lb. bag \$2.85; ton \$28.00.

Wood's "Standard" Lawn Fertilizer

Analysis: 6% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphorus, 2% Potash

A special high grade fertilizer for lawns and sport grounds. 25-lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$58.00.

Wood's Tree Fertilizer

Analysis: 10% Nitrogen, 2% Phosphorus, 6% Potash

Specially prepared to vitalize and improve trees and shrubs. Produces vigorous leafy growth. 25-lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; ton \$58.00.

Champion Brand Nitrate of Soda

The improved modern Chilean Nitrate of Soda, packed in 100-lb. paper-lined waterproof burlap bags. It is of higher purity and analysis than any other Chilean Nitrate. Drills very easily; doesn't get lumpy. Packed only in 100-lb. bags. Apply 100 lbs. to the acre. \$2.15; per 100 lbs.; ton \$42.00.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Ammonia 25%, guaranteed. Quickly available; not easily leached from the soil; fine and dry, easily spread by hand or machine. Ideal for top dressing grain, meadows and lawns. Apply 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. per acre. 200-lb. bag \$4.30; ton \$42.00.

Vigoro — A Swift Product

The complete and odorless plant food. Develops thick lawn turf, large, colorful flowers, early delicious vegetables. Directions with every bag. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Hyper-Humus (Vegetative)

An odorless cultivated American peat humus. A wonderful soil conditioner. Good for renovating old lawns, also for trees and shrubbery. Splendid for gardens and greenhouses, etc. Descriptive leaflet on application. 50 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$1.50; 500 lbs. \$7.00; 1,000 lbs. \$13.00; ton \$25.00. Ask for special carload prices.

All Prices Subject
to Change

WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS

Our Own Make—Fresh Daily
Write for Ton Prices

Hollybrook Starting Mash (Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil with Vitamin A and D).—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proven formula. Will certainly give results. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.45. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.85.**

Hollybrook Chick Grains Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks until six or eight weeks old. A high-grade chick food containing only the best ingredients to keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.30.**

Hollybrook Growing Mash (With Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil).—A high-grade growing mash that "makes 'em grow." It is a tried formula. All poultry raisers should feed it. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.40. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.65.**

Hollybrook Developing Food

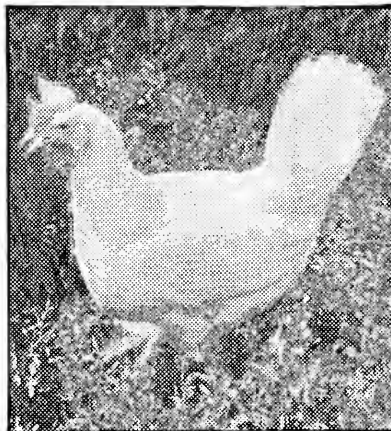
—Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.20.**

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture —Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

WITH CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.20.

WITHOUT CORN—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.65.

Pamunkey Pigeon Mixture **WITH CORN**—A splendid mixture for economical feeding. Contains Canada field peas and other desirable grains and seeds. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$2.90.**



WHITE LEGHORN

Write for illustrated leaflet "How to Cull"

Hollybrook Laying Mash (With Buttermilk).—A combination of the choicest and best ingredients going into a mash food. Feed it and get results. Contains organic mineral supplement. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.45.**

Hollybrook Scratch Food —For those who want the best scratch for their best fowls, prize winners and such, we offer Hollybrook Scratch Food. Composed of the most desirable grains used in any scratch, including sunflower and corn. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.05; 100 lbs. \$2.00.**

Hollybrook Broiler or Battery Ration (With Cod Liver Oil and Buttermilk).—Specially prepared for growing broilers. The only feed necessary for broilers from hatching to maturity. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$2.70.**

Pamunkey Scratch Food —A scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.20.**

Pamunkey Chick Grains —A splendid mixture for general purposes. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.20. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.10.**

Wood's "Home-Scratch Food"

(Corn and Wheat).—A wholesome two-grain mixture. \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Pamunkey Laying Mash (With Buttermilk).—Prepared for economical feeding and egg production. The best general purpose mash on the market. A money-maker for poultry raisers. Contains organic mineral supplement. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.35.**

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS

CRACKED CORN—Yellow: 50 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$1.65. White: 50 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$1.60.

CORN—Yellow or White—85c per bus.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 10c; 50 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. 70c.**

POULTRY CHARCOAL—For Mash Mixtures—Three grades, fine, medium and coarse. **By mail postpaid, trial package 35c. Not postpaid, trial package 20c; 50-lb. paper-lined sack \$1.00.**

POULTRY GRIT—Small, medium or large. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 15c; 50 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. 80c.**

DRIED BUTTERMILK—50 lbs. \$5.25 100 lbs. \$10.00.

POWDERED SULPHUR—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

ALFALFA MEAL (FINE)—Dehydrated. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.60.**

PEANUT MEAL—50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

FEEDING RYE MEAL, 60% protein, coarse, medium and fine—For cattle, chickens and hogs. 50 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$1.60.

FISH MEAL, 58% protein—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 80c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.65.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS—55% protein. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.**

DAIRY AND DOG FEEDS

Made fresh daily by tested formulas with highest quality clean ingredients.

WOOD'S 20% DAIRY FEED.—Large dairymen report it a fourth more feeding value than other 20% feeds. Has 1,620 pounds digestible nutrients per ton. **Per 100 lbs. \$2.25; 5-bag lots \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; per ton, \$42.00.**

WOOD'S 24% DAIRY FEED.—Contains high quality, easily digested proteins, balanced for maximum milk production and health. **Per 100 lbs. \$2.35; 5-bag lots \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; ton \$44.00.**

WOOD'S DOG FOOD.—Large parts of meat meal, buttermilk and minerals. Gives dogs endurance in hunting, and fine condition while idle. Mix with water and make like corn bread. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

PRATT'S DOG FOOD.—A complete food; no other food need be fed to completely nourish the dog.

Meal—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.95; 100 lbs. \$5.60.

Cubes—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD.—Chief ingredients beef and liver plus seventeen other ingredients. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$6.75.**

PARD DOG FOOD (A Swift & Co. Product).—Fed out of cans. 1-lb. 10c; 1 doz. cans \$1.10; 48 cans \$4.00.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—Medium. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.35; 100 lbs. \$6.50.**

POULTRY WHEAT—\$2.35 per 100 lbs.

BRAN AND SHIPSTUFF.—Each \$1.70 per 100 lbs.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

LARGE YELLOW MILLET FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 80c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

KAFFIR AND MILO MAIZE (for feeding).—\$2.50 per 100 lbs.

MEAL, FEED CORN (Whole and Cracked), **POULTRY BARLEY, BRAN, SHIPSTUFF AND COTTON SEED MEAL**. Write for prices.

WOOD'S SPECIAL QUAIL MASH with Buttermilk. 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

POULTRY LITTER.—Imported. \$3.70 per bale.

EPSOM SALTS.—Postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

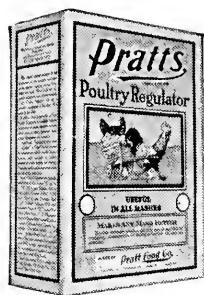
HEAVY OATS FOR SPROUTING.—70c per bushel (32 lbs.).

FEEDING OATMEAL.—Postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c. No postpaid, 10 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

HULLED OATS (Oat Groats).—Postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.35.

BOCALPHOS (Mineral Supplement for Mash).—50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

POULTRY REMEDIES



MORE EGGS in 15 DAYS

... or Money Back!

Famous, old reliable Pratt's Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to produce more eggs in 15 days or Money Back. Shortens molt. Builds vitality. Keeps young birds growing like weeds. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 35c; 3¾-lb. pkge. 65c. Not prepaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 25c; 3¾-lb. pkge. 50c; 12½-lb. pkge. \$1.60; 25-lb. pail, \$2.85; 100-lb. bag \$9.25 each.**

WORM TREATMENT in "SPLIT-ACTION" Capsules — More Effective

Worms poison layers. Don't go broke feeding worms. Each worm treatment in "Split-Action" capsules is given separately and hours apart. More effective. Easier on birds. **By mail postpaid, adult size, 50-tablet pkge. 85c; 100-tablet pkge. \$1.50; 500-tablet pkge. \$5.50; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$10.00. Chick size, 50-tablet pkge. 55c; 100-tablet pkge. \$1.00; 500-tablet pkge. \$3.75; 1,000-tablet pkge. \$6.50.**



NEW FEED INGREDIENT — Avoids BIG LOSSES

from BLOODY COCCIDIOSIS!

New discovery . . . Pratt's C-Ka-Gene . . . stops heavy losses from Bloody Coccidiosis by new IMMUNITY method. It is a flock treatment given in the feed. Highly effective. **By mail postpaid, 1¾-lb. pkge. 90c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.45; 8¾-lb. pkge. \$3.10. Not prepaid, 1¾-lb. pkge. 75c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.25; 8¾-lb. pkge. \$2.75; 35-lb. drum \$9.50.**



PRATT'S ROOST PAINT

Lice upsets layers . . . stops production! To kill lice just apply Pratt's Roost Paint to the roosts. No handling of birds. **By mail postpaid, ½-pt. can \$1.00; 1-pt. can \$1.65; 1-qt. can \$2.40; 1-gal. can \$7.30. Not prepaid, ½-pt. 85c; 1 pt. \$1.50; 1 qt. \$2.25; 1 gal. \$7.00.**

Pratt's Disinfectant

Standard coal tar disinfectant, such as recommended by all authorities. Kills germs before they can kill your profits. **By mail postpaid, 1-pt. can 50c; 1-qt. can 65c; 1-gal. \$1.75 each. Not prepaid, 1-pt. can 35c; 1-qt. can 50c; 1-gal. can \$1.50.**

Pratt's R-P Tablets

For use in drinking water of adult birds. **By mail postpaid, small size (approximately 75 tablets); 25c; large size (approximately 175 tablets) 50c.**

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder

A flock treatment for large, round pin worms. Can be used as single dose or seven-day treatment. **By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkge. 75c; 20-oz. pkge. \$2.50.**

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer

For use in dusting poultry, in nest boxes and dust boxes. Also for horses, cows, dogs and cats. **By mail postpaid, 14-oz. pkge. 40c; 2-lb. pkge. 70c. Not prepaid, 14-oz. pkge. 30c; 2-lb. pkge. 60c each.**

Pratt's Cow Tonic

An appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement for dairy cows and calves. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 60c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1½-lb. pkge. 50c; 3½-lb. pkge. \$1.00 each.**

Pratt's Chick Tablets

New and better way to protect chick's health. These "floated" tablets keep the water safe all day . . . not for just a few hours as do ordinary tablets. **By mail postpaid, small size (approximately 30 tablets) 30c; large size (approximately 75 tablets) 60c.**

Pratt's Inhalant

New water soluble inhalant mixes with secretions in nasal tract, making more effective control of colds and catarrh possible. **By mail postpaid, 1-pt. can 75c; 1-qt. can \$1.20; 1-gal. can \$3.45. Not prepaid, 1-pt. bot. 60c; 1-qt. can \$1.00; 1-gal. can \$3.00.**

Pratt's Animal Regulator

Keeps livestock in "pink" of condition, and body flooded with new energy. Builds health and disease resistance. **By mail postpaid, 21-oz. pkge. 35c; 3-lb. pkge. 65c. Not prepaid, 21-oz. pkge. 25c; 3-lb. pkge. 50c; 25-lb. pail \$2.85 each.**

Pratt's Hog Tonic

Mineral supplement and tonic. Valuable in controlling common worms. **By mail postpaid, 1¼-lb. pkge. 35c; 3-lb. pkge. 65c. Not prepaid, 1¼-lb. pkge. 25c; 3-lb. pkge. 50c; 7-lb. pkge. \$1.00 each.**

HTH-15 —A chlorine sterilizer and disinfectant used for killing bacteria on milk utensils and dusting for colds and bronchitis in poultry. Safe and easy to use. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 3-lb. can \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 50c; 3-lb. can \$1.00 each.**

Walko Tablets Especially valuable for diarrhoea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. **Price postpaid, small size 50c; large size \$1.00.**



Black Leaf Worm Powder —A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Just feed in the mash ¼ lb. of "Black Leaf" Worm Powder to a gallon of mash to 100 birds. Full directions for feeding on each package. **Price postpaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 80c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$3.00; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.75 each. Not prepaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 75c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$2.90; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.60 each.**

"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets —Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. **Price postpaid, 100-pellet pkge. 85c; 500-pellet pkge. \$3.50; 1,000-pellet pkge. \$6.50 each.**

"Black Leaf 40" —A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. 1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; 5-oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.25; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$5.85; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$10.60.

Natural Cod Liver Oil For Poultry and Animal Feeding —Furnishes vitamins A and D necessary for high egg production; good egg quality,—particularly strong shells, high hatchability, and strong chicks. Contains less than 1.4% free fatty acid. Full directions for feeding on each can. **Price postpaid, 1-qt. can 75c each; 2-qt. can \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 60c; 2-qt. can \$1.00; 1-gal. can \$1.75; 5-gal. can \$7.50.**

Baby Chick and Egg Boxes

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes —A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express.



Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.

Standard Sizes	Not Postpaid Prepaid	
	Per Doz.	Per Doz.
100-chick size, 18x22x5½	\$2.85	\$2.25
50-chick size, 18x11x5½	2.15	1.75
25-chick size, 9x11x5½	1.55	1.25

Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each postpaid.

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners, cardboard fillers and cup-shaped cushion flats.

	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Doz.
6-dozen egg size.....	60c	50c	\$5.75
12-dozen egg size.....	70c	55c	6.25
15-dozen egg size.....	80c	60c	7.00

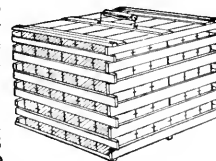
Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and 12 cup-shaped cushion flats, 50c per set, postpaid.

Anderson's "Hatchanegg" Box

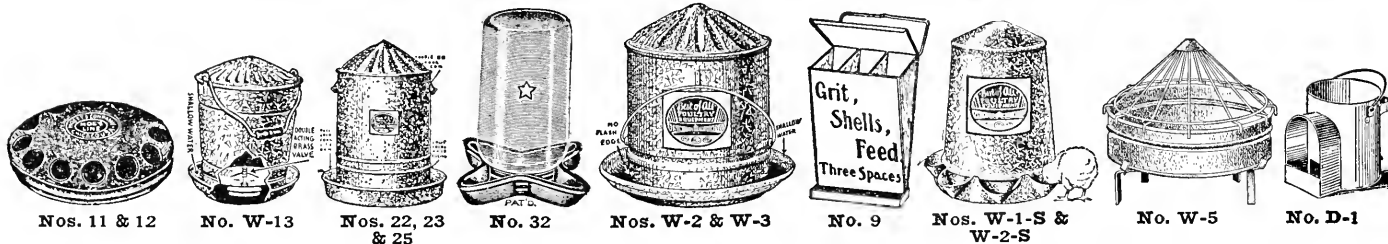


—Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls, top and bottom are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.

	Postpaid		Not Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
15-egg size ...	.35	\$2.80	.25	\$2.50
30-egg size ...	.45	4.10	.35	3.50



POULTRY FOUNTAINS and FEEDERS



Round Baby Chick Feeders —Economical, clean and sanitary, and prevents waste of feed. The top fits snugly on the pan, but can be easily removed for cleaning and filling. Two sizes. **No. 11**—Diameter 6 inches with 8 holes. **By mail postpaid, 25c each. Not prepaid, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.** **No. 12**—Diameter 8 1/4 inches with 12 holes. **By mail postpaid, 35c each. Not prepaid, 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.**

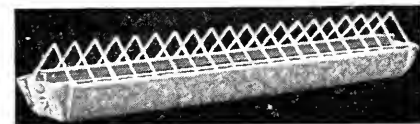
All-Purpose Float Fountain **No. W-13**—This fountain is as easy to clean and handle as a regular water bucket. The double-acting brass float valve maintains the correct water level in the drinking pan at all times. The removable drinking pan is a real sanitary feature. An ideal fountain for either baby chicks or grown fowls; 10-qt. capacity. **By mail postpaid, \$1.75 each. Not prepaid, \$1.50 each.**

Top Fill Double Wall Fountain —Easy to clean and fill. Water feeds automatically to the proper level in the drinking pan. Made with two air-lock cans. Outer can slips off easily, allowing inner can to be filled from the top. Made in three sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. W-22, 2-gal. capacity, \$1.60 each; No. W-23, 3-gal. capacity, \$1.90 each; No. W-25, 5-gal. capacity, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, No. W-22, \$1.35 each; No. W-23, \$1.65 each; No. W-25, \$2.40 each.**

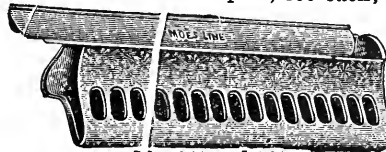
Metal Reel Feeder —Equipped with a Z-shaped metal reel which revolves freely, prevents roosting and keeps the chickens out of the trough. Can be used for either feed or water. Made in three sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. F-0, 12 inches long, 25c; No. F-1, 18 inches long, 35c; No. F-2, 28 inches long, 45c. Not prepaid, No. F-0, 15c; \$1.60 per doz.; No. F-1, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; No. F-2, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Life-Saver Chick Fountain The all-round plan provides maximum drinking space in this bottom-fill fountain. The special recess in center of pan tends to seal edge of tank when inverting after filling and prevents splashing of water. Made in two sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. W-2, 4-qt. size, 65c each; No. W-3, 8-qt. size, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, No. W-2, 50c each; No. W-3, 80c each.**

Economy Champion Fountain or Feeder —Especially designed for baby chicks. The wire grid guard prevents roosting on the feeder, which avoids food contamination and prevents waste. Grid wires are correctly spaced, easily attached or removed for cleaning. Made in three sizes. **By mail postpaid, No. S-0, 12 inches long, 40c each; No. S-1, 18 inches long, 50c each; No. S-2, 24 inches long, 60c each. Not prepaid, No. S-0, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; No. S-1, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; No. S-2, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.**



Nos. S-0, S-1, & S-2



Nos. 140 and 141



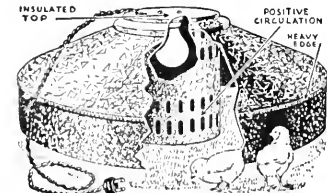
No. F-0, F-1 and F-2

B-13 BEST OF ALL ELECTRIC BROODER

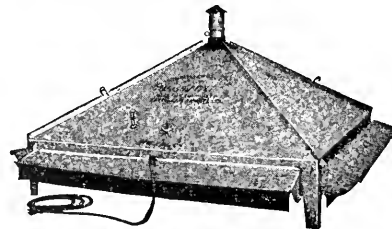
Automatic — Safe — Clean — Odorless — Economical

Thoroughly insulated and equipped with two independent heating circuits of 500 watts each, wired for 110 volts, for cold house brooding. After the adjustment of the thermostat to the desired temperature the heat is turned on and off automatically.

To conserve heat when chicks are small, close metal side of brooder. Size, 50 in. x 50 in. from flat to flat. As chicks get larger, open sides to area 60 in. x 60 in. Legs carry three adjustments for height. The adjustable ventilator in the top keeps the air fresh and eliminates dampness under brooder. Furnished with quick-break switch (non radio-interfering); 10 foot rubber covered cord; thermometer and sockets for pilot light and permanent attraction light. **Model B-13, size 60 x 60; capacity, 500 chicks. Price \$21.75.**



Baby Grand Electric Hover



"Best of All" Electric Brooder

BABY GRAND ELECTRIC HOVER

The Baby Grand Hover is economical to operate; for general use, a 75-watt bulb is sufficient, but a 100-watt bulb will give sufficient heat when the outside air is freezing. Perforated circular heating drum protects heating elements and forces the heat to the top of canopy, which deflects it down on to the backs of the chicks. Complete with curtain, 6 feet of cord and plug. No bulb furnished. **Model C-1, diameter 22 inches; capacity 75-100 chicks. By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50 each.**

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands Made in five colors: White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes (order by number). No. 4, baby chick size; No. 5, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 8, for Leghorn hens; No. 9, for large Leghorn hens; No. 10, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 12, for turkeys and Asiatics. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By mail postpaid, dozen 10c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.**

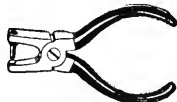


Bandetts — Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in four colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. **Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.**



Champion Leg Bands — This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 20c; 50 for 30c; 100 for 50c.**

Perfect Poultry Punch — Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. **By mail postpaid, 60c each. Not postpaid, 55c each.**



China Nest Eggs — Made of white opal glass, uniform in size and will not break easily. Keep one in every nest, they will induce the hen to lay where she should—in the nests provided for her. Made in two sizes.

For Poultry—By mail postpaid, 6 for 20c; 35c per dozen. Not prepaid, 6 for 15c; dozen 25c.

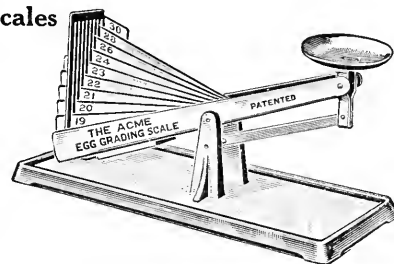
For Quail—By mail postpaid, dozen 45c; \$3.00 per 100. Not prepaid, 35c per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

Lime Nest Eggs — They look like real hen's eggs. Made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. **By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. Not postpaid, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c per dozen.**

The X-Ray Egg Tester — Designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT POSTPAID, 25c.**

Acme Egg Grading Scales

—Made entirely of aluminum. Every part is accurately made and carefully tested and will meet the requirements of any state bureau of weights and measures. Simple in operation and will grade all eggs from 19 to 30 ounces per doz. **Price, postpaid, \$2.75 each. Not prepaid, \$2.50 each.**



Thermometers — The Taylor line of thermometers are specially constructed and are noted for their accuracy; every one is thoroughly tested before shipped. **Taylor Incubator Thermometer, 75c each, postpaid. Taylor Brooder Thermometer, 50c each, postpaid.**

Incubator Hygrometers — Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator showing exactly what conditions are, so that if not correct they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$1.85 each.**

Gape Worm Extractor — When gape worm lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. **30c each, postpaid.**

"Best of All" Wafer Thermostadt



—Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid post between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. **By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 30c each; 4-inch wafer 45c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 25c each; 4-inch wafer 40c each.**

Philadelphia Caponizing Set — One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **\$3.00 each, postpaid.**

WOOD'S BLOOD-TESTED BABY CHICKS

Wood's Chicks are from layers of known performance and breed characteristics. This insures chicks of vigor and egg production. Broilers and eggs promise profits this year. Order early to insure delivery as wanted. Send for our Illustrated Baby Chick Catalog—mailed free.

Barred Rocks — Splendidly bred, to improve egg laying ability. Big and husky. Profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks" and "Cob's" and other popular strains.

White Rocks — Equal layer to the Barred Rocks. It is the easiest chicken to dress.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds — Marked for healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Liked for their fine egg producing qualities during the winter, and also for their delicious flavored meat.

White Wyandottes — Our Wyandotte chicks are noted for vigor and wonderful egg laying ability. Splendid broilers. Very popular with housewives. Easy to prepare for the table.

Heavy Assorted — Not a mixed breed but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

Buff Orpingtons — This breed is very easy to raise. It puts on meat quite fast, an excellent sort for broiler use. They also lay very good and extra size eggs.



S. C. White Leghorns — These are the "English Type." Rich in blood, from the Tancred and Hanson strain. The favorite egg producing breed. Their large white eggs are always in demand.

New Hampshires — Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try it this year.

New England Cross-Hampshire Red — A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male. A more vigorous and larger broiler chicken.

100% Live Delivery, January-February shipment. Cash with Order. Hatch Days: Tuesdays and Fridays

	Postpaid Prices:	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$43.00
White Rocks	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
White Wyandottes	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
White Leghorns	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	9.00	43.00
New Hampshires	2.65	5.25	9.50	45.00
New England Cross	2.75	5.50	9.75	47.50
Heavy Assorted	2.40	4.75	8.50	....

We can also supply State Certified Chicks of the above breeds at \$10.00 per 100.

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

Ask for
Our Spray
Chart.

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Arsenate of Lead —For All Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to gallon) for general spraying. **By mail postpaid, 35c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 90c.** Not postpaid, 25c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 65c; case (48 lbs.) \$6.20.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime). For Mexican bean beetle, boll weevil and all other leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. **By mail postpaid, 30c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 70c each.** Not postpaid, 20c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 45c; case (48 lbs.) \$4.50.

1% Rotenone Dust —Garden Guard; kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 70c; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.00.

Rotenone-Sulphur Dust —A combination insecticide and fungicide. Recommended for bean beetle, cabbage worm, harlequin bug, red spider, thrips, aphids, bollworm, squash borer, melon worm and other leaf-eating insects. Also for powdery mildew, rust, anthracnose, black spot and brown canker. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 65c; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.00.

Baricide —Kills leaf-eating insects like bean beetle, cucumber beetle, potato bug and many other garden pests. May be applied in water, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to a gallon, or may be dusted on when the plants are wet with dew or rain. Contains no arsenic. **By mail postpaid, 2½-lb. pkg. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. 70c; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.15.** Not postpaid, 2½-lb. pkg. 25c; 5-lb. pkg. 40c; 10-lb. pkg. 75c.

Magnesium Arsenate For Bean Beetle and other Leaf-eating Insects—Burns the leaf less than other recommended insecticides. For spraying, use 1 pound to 50 gallons of water; for dusting, use 1 pound to 5 pounds air-slaked lime or fine road dust. **By mail postpaid, 12-oz. pkg. 45c; 2-lb. pkg. 80c.** Not postpaid, 12-oz. pkg. 35c; 2-lb. pkg. 60c.

Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c; 1-lb. 55c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00.

Bordeaux Mixture For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Three sprayings on peanuts at the Holland, Va., experiment station increased the yield 50%. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). **By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.** Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 65c; case (48 lbs.) \$6.50.

Pyrethrum Dust —Not poisonous. May be used as a dust 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, or as a spray 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. Will not burn the foliage, leaves no poisonous residue, and can be safely used on vegetables and fruits without endangering health. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 90c; 10 lbs. \$5.35.** Not postpaid, 1b. 80c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Slug Shot For Leaf-eating Insects. Destroys insects, worms and caterpillars on vegetables and house plants, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Destructive to insects, but harmless to man, beast or fowl, and does not injure foliage. Apply dry or in water. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter-top pkg. 35c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c.

Lime-Sulphur For San Jose Scale.—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR.**—Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.25.** Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 12½ lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water. **Qt. 40c; gal. 75c; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$4.25; 50-gal. barrel \$10.00.** (No charge for containers.) Cannot be mailed.

Sulfocide —A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.60.** Not postpaid, pt. 50c; qt. 85c; gal. \$2.25.

Scalecide For San Jose Scale.—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. **Quart 60c; gallon \$1.40; 5 gallons \$5.50; 15 gallons \$13.25.**

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

For Chewing and Sucking Insects and Ants—For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. (pint) \$2.15.** Not postpaid, gallon \$12.20.



For Chewing and Sucking Insects—A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. Recommended for bean beetle, Japanese beetle, striped cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, squash and potato bugs and aster and dahlia beetles. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); $\frac{1}{2}$ pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart, \$5.40.** Not postpaid, gallon \$16.00.

Japanese Beetle Spray —Controls and repels the beetle. 1 pound makes 20 gallons of spray. **By mail postpaid, 75c.** Not postpaid, 60c per lb.

Garden Volck —For sucking insects. Controls plant lice, red spider, thrips, mealy bug, squash bug, mildew, rust, scale, insects, etc. Contains oil, nicotine and soap. **By mail postpaid, 3½-oz. pkg. 40c; pt. \$1.15; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$4.40.** Not postpaid, 3½-oz. pkg. 35c; pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.50; gal. \$4.00.

Nursery Volck —For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint 45c; quart \$1.00.** Not postpaid, ½ pint 35c; quart 75c; gallon \$2.00; 5 gallons \$7.50.

Snarol For cutworms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, earwigs, etc. A ready prepared meal to broadcast under vegetation; the pests eat it and are quickly destroyed. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.10.** Not postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.

Triogen Destroys Japanese beetles and other leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants, yellows, stem rot, delphinium blight and fungus diseases on many flowering plants.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts.....	\$1.65	\$1.50
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts.....	4.25	4.00
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons.....	6.40	6.00
D—Estate size; makes 128 gallons.....	....	20.00

Cut Worm Bait —For cut worms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, snails and other garden pests. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.10.** Not postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 40c; 4-lb. pkg. 85c.

Lethane 440 —Controls hard-to-kill sucking insects, mealy bug, scale, red spider, mites, midge, thrips, white fly, etc. Quick acting; does not deteriorate; economical. **By mail postpaid, qt. \$3.00; gal. \$7.35.** Not postpaid, qt. \$2.75; gal. \$7.00.

Mologen Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 60c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$4.25.** Not postpaid, ½ lb. 50c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap)—Destroys mealy bug and almost all lice on plants. Effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.** Not postpaid, 1b. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.



—For Sucking Insects and Poultry Lice. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. Dilute 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water as directed. **By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 40c; 5-oz. pkg. \$1.10; 1b. \$2.40; 2 lbs. \$3.40; 5 lbs. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$11.00.** Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.00; 1b. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$5.85; 10 lbs. \$10.60.

BLACK LEAF 40 FOR POULTRY LICE—See page 69.

Dusting Sulphur —Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va., experiment station. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.**

Wettable Sulphur —Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75c. Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 50c;**

Red Copper Oxide —Controls damping off and protects seeds and seedlings from soil diseases; assures better stands and yields. **For blue mold on tobacco, use ½ lb. red copper oxide, 1 qt. Lethane spreader, ½ gallon cottonseed oil and water to make 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. 90c. Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 80c.; 5 lbs. \$3.50.**

Lethane Spreader —Use in combination with red copper oxide to combat tobacco blue mold. **By mail postpaid, qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.20. Not postpaid, qt. 75c; gal. \$1.80.**

Cotton Seed Oil —**By mail postpaid, qt. 75c; ½ gal. \$1.20; gal. \$2.15. Not postpaid, qt. 60c; ½ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.**

Zinc Sulphate —For control of peach bacterial spot and possibly brown-rot and scab. The recommended formula is 4 pounds each of zinc sulphate and fresh hydrated or slaked lime to 50 gallons water. The addition of 1 pound zinc sulphate to 100 gallons lead arsenate spray corrects the spray injury. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.40. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.75.**

Kayso (The casein spreader and adhesive)—Kayso greatly increases the spreading and wetting properties of the spray, spreads it evenly and makes the spray stick regardless of rains. Use two heaping tablespoonsfuls to 10 gallons of spray, or 1 pound for 100 gallons. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c; 10 lbs. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 40c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer and tobacco blue mold—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Spring applications kill 70 to 75% of the borers. One pound treats ten trees. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 40c; 2½-lb. pkg. 80c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50.**

Ethylene Dichloride Emulsion—For peach tree borer. May be applied to trees of all ages either in spring or fall. **By mail postpaid, 1-qt. can 55c; 2-qt. can 95c each. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 40c; 2-qt. can 70c; 1-gal. can \$1.30; 5-gal. can \$6.25 each.**

Blue Stone Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making bordeaux mixture and copper solution and for blue mold in tobacco plant beds. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.**

Grafting Wax **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35c; 1b. 60c. Not postpaid, ½ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c.**

Carbon Bisulphide —Kills weevils, bugs and insects generally in beans, peas and grains while in storage. When placed on top of either bulk or sacked grain the fumes permeate the entire bulk. **Not postpaid, 1b. 45c; 2½-lb. pkg. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Cannot be mailed.**

Meo 181 —Kills dandelions, crab-grass and other weeds in lawns. A gallon treats 200 square feet. **By mail postpaid, gal. \$1.90. Not postpaid, gal. \$1.55; 5 gals. \$7.25.**

ATLACIDE **CHLORATE WEED KILLER** Kills weeds and poison ivy. Exterminates weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc. Deadly to vegetation but harmless to humans and birds. If inserted into the crown of the plant it kills dandelions. Odorless and colorless and will not stain marble or cement. Dissolve 1½ to 2 pounds to a gallon of water and apply 2 gallons to 100 square feet; repeat the applications in 30 days. 1 to 1½ pounds to a gallon of water kills poison ivy. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 15-lb. pkg. \$3.50; 50-lb. pkg. \$7.50.**

Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint (enough for 1 bushel corn) 70c; pint \$1.15; quart \$2.00. Not postpaid, ½ pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.**

—It protects your corn plantings by keeping off crows, larks, blackbirds and other corn-pulling birds, as well as moles,

Protect Your Corn Plantings with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

Tobacco Dust —**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$3.10. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.**

CYANOGEN
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

CYANOGEN A DUST—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. **By mail postpaid, ½-lb. can 55c; 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$3.35. Not postpaid, ½-lb. can 45c; 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.**

CYANOGEN G FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mills and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil, rats and mice. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.35. Not postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 100-lb. pkg. \$30.00.**

CYANOGEN DUSTERS. Hand duster, \$1.25. Foot pump duster, \$7.00.

AZOA
(RAT VIRUS)

Rat and Mouse Exterminator. Not a poison but the virus of a disease peculiar to rats and mice. After eating Azoa they develop a disease which they transmit to the colony. When infected they invariably seek the open air to die. Not poisonous and is absolutely harmless to domestic animals and fowls. It is a Parke, Davis & Co. preparation. **By mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 50c.**

Rat and Mouse Bait —Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. **By mail postpaid, 20c per pkg. of 10 baits. Not postpaid, 15c per pkg.**

Mouse Seed —Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. **By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.**

STIM-@-PLANT—A wonderful plant food in convenient tablet form; odorless and extremely effective for vegetable and flower gardens, shrubs and pot plants. Simple to use—no waste. It is applied to plants when, where, and as needed. **30 tablets 25c; 100 tablets 75c; 500 tablets \$2.50; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.**

One Spot Flea Killer —Does not repel fleas, it kills them, if applied once a week to only a spot on the dog or cat. **By mail postpaid, oz. pkg. 30c; 3-oz. pkg. 60c. Not postpaid, oz. 25c; 3 ozs. 50c.**



Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees. A single application lasts several weeks. **By mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 60c.**

Vitamin B1 —A newly introduced plant stimulant. **\$1.00 postpaid.**

Rootone —Makes cuttings easy to root. Stimulates root growth on cuttings and on plants when transplanted to produce healthier and stronger plants; reduces damping-off and wards of fungus attack. **¼ oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 25c; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; 1b. \$5.00, postpaid.**

Hormodin —Its use assures quicker and better rooting of flowers, shrubs, roses and nursery plants.

HORMODIN A—The liquid treatment. **15 cc. bottle (treats 400 to 1,830 cuttings) \$1.00; 60 cc. bottle (treats 1,600 to 7,200 cuttings) \$5.00, postpaid.**

HORMODIN POWDERS—No. 1: For sensitive plants, 50c. No. 2: For less sensitive and semi-woody plants, 75c. **Combination package: For all plants and cuttings, 75c.**

Antrol

—Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. **By mail postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 50c. Antrol Syrup—4-oz. bottle 45c; pint \$1.00. Not postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 40c. Antrol Syrup—4-oz. bottle 35c; pint 85c.**

Antrol Ant Powder Kills ants and roaches. Recommended for quick relief in apartments, camps, summer homes, etc. **By mail postpaid, 1¾-oz. shaker top can 20c; 4½-oz. can 35c. Not postpaid, 1¾ oz. 15c; 4½ oz. 45c.**

Ant Trap —Kills both sweet and grease eating ants. Safe and effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. **By mail postpaid, 15c. Not postpaid, 10c.**

2½ CENTS AN ACRE FOR
SEMESAN JR.
RETURNS 2 TO 12 BUS. MORE

CORN. By mail postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 25c; 4-oz. pkg. 40c; 1b. 90c; 5 lbs. \$3.35.
Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 15c; 4-oz. 30c; 1b. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY
SEMESAN BEL
DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop, and will treat many bushels. By mail postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 30c; 4-oz. pkg. 60c; 1b. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$6.85.
Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 25c; 4-oz. pkg. 50c; 1b. \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg. \$6.50; 25-lb. pkg. \$30.00.

2% Ceresan For Cotton. Treated cotton seeds produce better stands of vigorous plants and usually increases the yield; allows earlier planting; reduces damping off; prevents seed from rotting in cold, wet soil, and controls many cotton diseases. Three ounces treats a bushel of seed.
By mail postpaid, 1b. 85c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.35.
Not postpaid, 1b. 70c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$13.25.

TREAT ALL CEREAL SEED WITH
CERESAN
FOR GREATER YIELDS

By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 35c; 1b. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.60.
Not postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 30c; 1b. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.25; 25-lb. pkg. \$14.00.

TREAT BEFORE PLANTING WITH
SEMESAN
FOR DISEASE PROTECTION

By mail postpaid, ¼-oz. pkg. 15c; 2-oz. pkg. 45c; 1b. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$10.35; 25 lbs. \$46.75.
Not postpaid, ¼-oz. pkg. 10c; 2 oz. 35c; 1b. \$2.25; 5-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$46.00.



National
Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves

"Small" and "Medium" for women; "Medium" and "Large" for men. Specify the size wanted. By mail postpaid, 80c per pair; 2 pairs for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 75c pair; 2 pairs for \$1.40.

CORN PLANTER

—Light, Strong, Accurate—Will do a lot of planting with little effort. Adjustable by turning a screw to plant the desired number of grains to the hill. When plunged into the ground, a forward movement of the handle opens the jaws and plants the seed; when lifted the jaws close and seed are dropped into the seed tubes for the next hill. Also plants, beans and peas. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.

No. 304. POTATO PLANTER

—A useful and serviceable tool for the small garden; light and easily operated; adjustable for depth of planting; the wire mesh conveying tube allows the operator to see that each piece is properly planted; no springs to break; rustproof steel jaws. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.

For Corn—Protects seed corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, hastens and increases germination and produces sturdier plants; controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots, makes the stalk stand up better, improves the ear and increases the yield. Two ounces treat a bushel of shelled

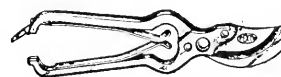
For Potatoes—Protects potatoes against both seed-borne and soil-borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One

For Oats, Barley and Wheat—Effective in controlling covered smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat. It improves the stand and yield of grains 1 to 5 bushels to the acre. A pound treats 32 bushels at at cost of 1¼ to 2¼ cents a bushel.

Quickens and increases the germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants, arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wildfire in tobacco; 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds.

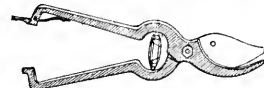
Made from special imported hides processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost bare-hand freedom yet provide complete all-leather protection. Dirt-Proof, durable, washable. Four sizes:

By mail postpaid, 80c per pair; 2 pairs for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 75c pair; 2 pairs for \$1.40.



Pruning Shears —No. 1.—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

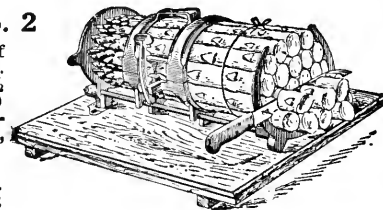
No. 3.—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hardwood. By mail postpaid, \$2.25. Not postpaid, \$2.00.

Asparagus Buncher No. 2

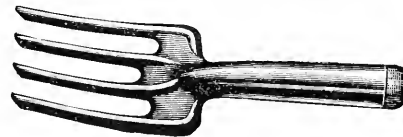
—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 7 to 10 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$4.00. Not postpaid, \$3.75.



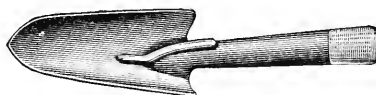
Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide. By mail postpaid, 35c; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, 30c each; dozen \$3.00.



Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not postpaid, \$1.00.

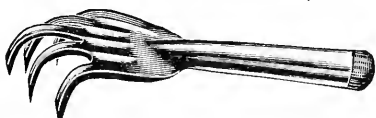


Spading Fork —A strong all-steel fork 10 inches long. All one piece; the tines are extra strong. By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.



By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1¾ inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. By mail postpaid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

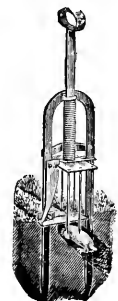


paid, 20c. Not postpaid, 15c.

Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, 20c.



Wiss-Klip Grass Shears —A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade. Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not postpaid, \$1.25.



Steel Garden Trowel

Pressed steel; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; 10½ inches long



Steel Garden Weeder

—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail post-

Hotkaps Miniature Greenhouses. Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.50	\$10.75
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	4.30	4.00
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.90	2.75
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.65	.50



5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.50 per 1,000.
10,000 or more at \$10.25 per 1,000; 25,000 or more at \$10 per 1,000.
100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal, \$1.70 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.50.
Cardboard, 65c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c.

Gator Hide Mulch Paper —USE IT TO GROW EARLIER, BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS. Practically eliminates weeds and cultivating; it conserves moisture, keeps the ground from crusting; hastens maturity and produces superior crops in size, quality and cleanliness.

	Width	Length	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Type A	18 inches	300 yards	2.70	2.00 per roll
Type B	36 inches	150 yards	5.35	4.00 per roll

Waterproof Paper Pots —Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

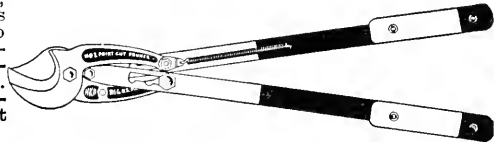
By Mail Postpaid			Not Postpaid		
Width	Per 25	Per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
2 1/4 inch.....	.30c	50c	70c	25c	35c
2 1/2 inch.....	.35c	50c	75c	25c	35c
3 inch.....	.35c	55c	80c	25c	40c
4 inch.....	.55c	85c	\$1.20	40c	65c
				65c	\$1.00
					7.50

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels			Per 100	500	1000
	Per 100	500	1000		
4 inch.....	.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	10 inch.....	\$1.25
6 inch.....	.35	1.50	2.50	12 inch.....	1.40
8 inch.....	.90	3.75	7.00	3 1/2 inch copper	6.25
				wired tree	11.50
				labels .....	.35
					1.35
					2.50

Masters Plant Setter —It transplants tobacco, cabbage, collards, sweet potato, pepper, tomato and similar plants perfectly and with little effort. It sets, waters and covers at a single operation; no stooping. With it one man can do the work of three or more using the hand setting method. Eliminates hard, tedious labor; insures a good stand and more vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, \$5.85. Not postpaid, \$5.50.

3-Piece Garden Set —A garden trowel, a 4-tine spading fork, and a weeder. Each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. The trowel has a 6-inch blade with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, 65c. Not postpaid, 50c.

Point Cut Pruner —Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power. By mail, postpaid, \$4.75. Not postpaid, \$4.50.



Sure-Grip Weed Puller —The only weed puller that will pull a little weed and not make a big hole. In any well-kept lawn there are but few big weeds, but there may be thousands of little weeds that will grow big and smother the grass if not removed while they are little. The problem is to get the weeds before they grow big and go to seed. The Sure Grip Weed Puller has solved the problem. By mail postpaid, \$1.40. Not postpaid, \$1.25.



Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. Large bale \$2.50.

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Peat Moss —Imported. For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flowers, evergreens and lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$2.95; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

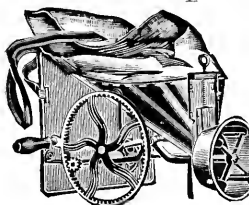
CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.25.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.35. Not postpaid, \$5.00.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just have to have one. We have used them for more than thirty-five years and could not do without them.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds to the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off, and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and coverers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. Price, \$18.75.

No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. Price, \$14.75.

Jiffy Seeder. A real seeder for both small and large gardens. It plants all seeds from the smallest up to beans; the hopper holds 1 1/2 pints of seeds, but it will handle the contents of a 5c packet. It plants the seeds, covers to the desired depth and rolls, all at a single operation. Price, \$8.95.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$11.50.

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-in. hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$8.75.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$7.75.

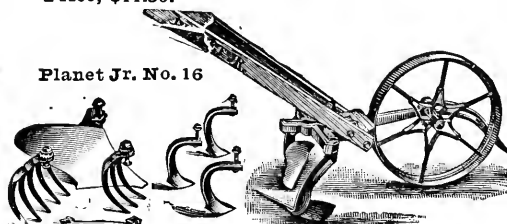
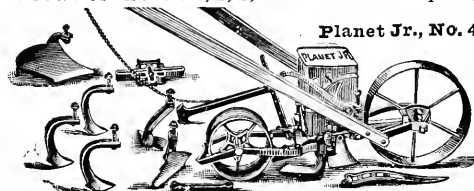
No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, and a plow; 15-inch wheel. Price, \$4.95.

Jiffy Hoe and Flow. A splendid tool for the small garden. Has a 3-prong cultivator attachment and a strong plow; it cultivates, plows and weeds. The handle is adjustable to any height. Price complete, \$2.35. Without plow, \$1.75.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$3.75.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.50.

Planet Jr. Speedhoe. The rotating saw-toothed blades break up the lumps, thoroughly pulverize the soil and leave a moisture retaining mulch; the scuffle blade gets all the weeds; when reversed you have a 3-tooth cultivator. Works like a lawn mower. 10-inch size, \$7.00.



SPRAYERS

No. 34. Openhead Compressed Air Sprayer

—A splendidly built high-pressure sprayer, economical and easy to operate. The tank is of first quality material; all seams riveted, beaded and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; the nozzle operates perfectly under all pressures; equipped with 22 inches of hose and a 2-foot brass extension pipe. The automatic shut-off nozzle is adjustable for spraying under and over the foliage. The top has a 4-inch opening, making it easy to fill, easy to clean. Every tank is tested under pressure of 90 to 100 lbs. Capacity 3½ gallons.



	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
No. 34-B. Copper tank	\$6.75	\$6.50
No. 34-G. Galvanized steel tank....	5.00	4.75

No. 22. Compressed Air Sprayer

—Exactly like No. 34 except it has a funnel top for easy filling. Holds 3½ gallons.

	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
No. 22-B. Copper tank	\$6.25	\$6.00
No. 22-G. Galvanized steel tank....	4.50	4.25

No. 12. Compressed Air Sprayer

—A splendid 2-gallon sprayer with funnel top; removable elbow nozzles for spraying under the foliage.

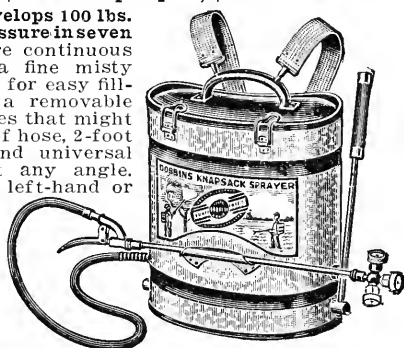
	By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
No. 12-B. Copper tank	\$5.75	\$5.50
No. 12-G. Galvanized steel tank....	4.00	3.75

No. 9. Compressed Air Sprayer

—A good sprayer at a low price. Automatic shut-off nozzle; 20-inch brass extension pipe curved to reach under the foliage; 2-gallon galvanized steel tank. Easy to fill, clean and drain. By mail postpaid, \$3.15. Not postpaid, \$2.85.

Knapsack Sprayer

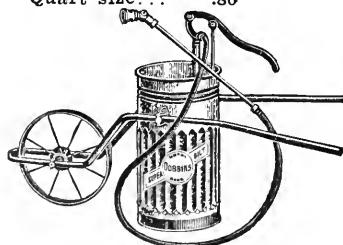
Develops 100 lbs. pressure in seven strokes. A high-pressure continuous sprayer that delivers a fine misty spray. The head is wide for easy filling and cleaning; has a removable screen to remove particles that might choke the nozzle; 3 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe and universal nozzle for spraying at any angle. Quickly changeable for left-hand or right-hand operators. A detachable bottom prevents dirt from getting into the operating part when set down for filling. 4-gallon galvanized steel tank. By mail postpaid, \$12.50. Not postpaid, \$12.00.



Continuous Sprayer

— Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle. Well constructed of best quality materials.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Pint size	\$.55	\$.40
Quart size .....	.80	.65



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal portable outfit for poultry houses, truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards and greenhouses; for whitewashing and applying cold-water paint and disinfectants. The pump cylinder and air chamber are of heavy seamless brass; the air chamber is 1½ ins. in diameter, 25 ins. long, and delivers a uniform fine spray at high pressure. The lever operated pump attaches to the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator. Equipped with 12-gallon heavy galvanized sheet tank, 16-inch wheel, 2-inch tire, 6 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe; universal adjustable nozzle for spraying both sides of the foliage. Price complete, \$12.00.

Hand Sprayer —Useful in small gardens, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., sprays liquids in fine mist. Quart size, by mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 40c.

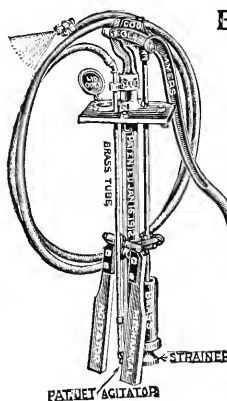
Copper Continuous Sprayer

—The tank is heavy copper, the pump cylinder is seamless brass to insure long wear. Slow pumping gives a continuous unbroken spray. Twin nozzles for straight and angle spraying. By mail postpaid, \$1.90. Not postpaid, \$1.75.



Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is self-expanding, the cylinder, valves, valve seats and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. The cog gear head saves one-third the pumping labor, reduces the wear and strain on the pump and increases the pumping capacity. Equipped with two agitators, mechanical and jet. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work. Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$15.50.

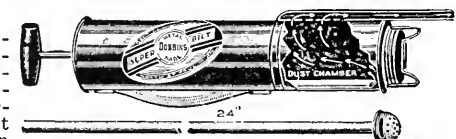


Nozzles	Bordeaux nozzle	\$1.00
	VerMOREL nozzle .....	.85
	Automatic shut-off with universal attachment.....	2.00
	Automatic shut-off	1.25

INSECTICIDE DUSTERS

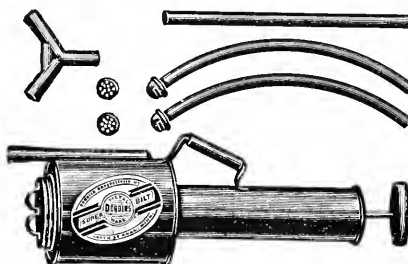
No. 132. Duster

—A serviceable duster for small gardens, one that distributes dry powder insecticides perfectly to the last particle either on top or under the leaves. The filler cap is easy to remove for re-filling. By mail postpaid, \$1.20. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



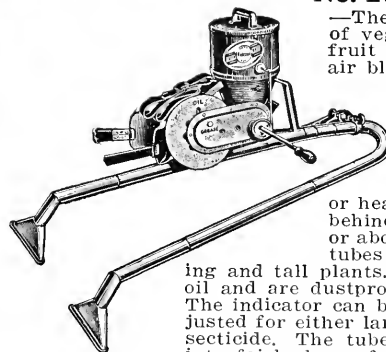
No. 120 Duster

—Of larger capacity than No. 132 and better suited for larger areas. Every stroke of the plunger produces a powerful air blast that breaks up the powder into a fine dust that will reach all parts of the plant. Dusts perfectly all powdered insecticides on top or under the leaves. By mail postpaid, \$2.70. Not postpaid, \$2.50.



No. 200 Crank Duster

—The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle any powder, light or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof; the bearings are bronze. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large fruit trees. By mail postpaid, \$12.50. Not postpaid, \$12.00.



Spray Chart —It tells when and what spray or dust to use. Ask for it—it is free.

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
IN THE GARDEN							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	3 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	⅓ inch.	.....
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	8 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	8 to 12 ins.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP and RUTABAGA.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
ON THE FARM							
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
BEANS, NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ LESPEDEZA.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CROTALARIA.....	April to July.	¼ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1½ to 2 inches	.....
MILLET.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	January and February	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....

BEGIN RIGHT — PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS — END RIGHT

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. See Pages 60 and 65 about post-paid prices of field seeds.

"Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 50 Miles.	Second Zone, 50 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.14	\$.15
2	\$.08	\$.10	\$.10	\$.11	\$.14	\$.17	\$.19	\$.23	\$.26
3	\$.09	\$.11	\$.11	\$.13	\$.17	\$.22	\$.26	\$.32	\$.37
4	\$.09	\$.12	\$.12	\$.15	\$.21	\$.27	\$.33	\$.41	\$.48
5	\$.10	\$.13	\$.13	\$.17	\$.24	\$.33	.40	.50	.59
6	\$.10	\$.14	\$.14	\$.19	\$.28	\$.38	.47	.59	.70
7	\$.11	\$.15	\$.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
8	\$.11	\$.16	\$.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
9	\$.11	\$.17	\$.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03
10	\$.12	\$.18	\$.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14
11	\$.12	\$.19	\$.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25
12	\$.13	\$.21	\$.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
13	\$.13	\$.22	\$.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47
14	\$.14	\$.23	\$.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58
15	\$.14	\$.24	\$.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69
16	\$.15	\$.25	\$.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
17	\$.15	\$.26	\$.26	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91
18	\$.16	\$.27	\$.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02
19	\$.16	\$.28	\$.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13
20	\$.17	\$.29	\$.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
21	\$.17	\$.30	\$.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35
22	\$.18	\$.32	\$.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46
23	\$.18	\$.33	\$.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
24	\$.19	\$.34	\$.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
25	\$.19	\$.35	\$.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
26	\$.20	\$.36	\$.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90
27	\$.20	\$.37	\$.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01
28	\$.21	\$.38	\$.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
29	\$.21	\$.39	\$.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23
30	\$.22	\$.40	\$.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34
31	\$.22	\$.41	\$.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45
32	\$.23	\$.43	\$.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
33	\$.23	\$.44	\$.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
34	\$.24	\$.45	\$.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
35	\$.24	\$.46	\$.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
36	\$.25	\$.47	\$.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
37	\$.25	\$.48	\$.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11
38	\$.26	\$.49	\$.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22
39	\$.26	\$.50	\$.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33
40	\$.27	\$.51	\$.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44
41	\$.27	\$.52	\$.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55
42	\$.28	\$.54	\$.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66
43	\$.28	\$.55	\$.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77
44	\$.29	\$.56	\$.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88
45	\$.29	\$.57	\$.57	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99
46	\$.30	\$.58	\$.58	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10
47	\$.30	\$.59	\$.59	1.01	1.71	2.55	3.34	4.28	5.21
48	\$.31	\$.60	\$.60	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32
49	\$.31	\$.61	\$.61	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43
50	\$.32	\$.62	\$.62	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54
51	\$.32	\$.63	\$.63	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65
52	\$.33	\$.65	\$.65	1.11	1.89	2.82	3.69	4.73	5.76
53	\$.33	\$.66	\$.66	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87
54	\$.34	\$.67	\$.67	1.15	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98
55	\$.34	\$.68	\$.68	1.17	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09
56	\$.35	\$.69	\$.69	1.19	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20
57	\$.35	\$.70	\$.70	1.21	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31
58	\$.36	\$.71	\$.71	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42
59	\$.36	\$.72	\$.72	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53
60	\$.37	\$.73	\$.73	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64
61	\$.37	\$.74	\$.74	1.29	2.20	3.29	4.32	5.54	6.75
62	\$.38	\$.76	\$.76	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86
63	\$.38	\$.77	\$.77	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97
64	\$.39	\$.78	\$.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08
65	\$.39	\$.79	\$.79	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19
66	\$.40	\$.80	\$.80	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30
67	\$.40	\$.81	\$.81	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41
68	\$.41	\$.82	\$.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
69	\$.41	\$.83	\$.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
70	\$.42	\$.84	\$.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74

	Page		Page
Acid Phosphate.....	67	Asparagus Knives.....	74
Alfalfa.....	55	Asparagus Roots.....	3
Alfalfa Meal.....	68	Atlatide Weed Killer.....	73
Ant Trap and Powder.....	73	Azoa Rat Exterminator.....	73
Antrol.....	73		
Arsenate of Lead.....	72	Baby Chicks.....	71
Artichoke.....	3, 65	Baby Chick Boxes.....	69
Asparagus.....	3	Baricide.....	72
Asparagus Branches.....	74	Barley.....	57

	Page		Page
Beans, Garden.....	1, 4, 5, 6	Beans, Navy.....	61
Beans, Soy or Soja.....	62	Beans, Velvet.....	60
Beetle Spray.....	72	Beets, Garden.....	7
Beets, Garden.....	7	Beets, Stock Feeding.....	7
Beggar Weed.....	58	Bene.....	58
Black Eye Peas.....	2, 61	Black Leaf "40".....	69, 72
Black Leaf Worm Pellets.....	69	Black Leaf Worm Powder.....	69
Black Stone or Blue Vitriol.....	73	Bocalphos.....	68
Bone Meal.....	67	Bordeaux Mixture.....	72
Box, Grit and Shell.....	70	Box, Parcel Post Egg.....	69
Broccoli.....	3	Brooder.....	70
Broom Corn.....	59	Brussels Sprouts.....	3
Buckwheat.....	58	Bulbs.....	43
Buttermilk, Dried.....	68		
Cabbage.....	8, 9	Cabbage Plants.....	9, 29
Cahoon Seed Sower.....	75	Caladium Bulbs.....	43
Calcium Arsenate.....	72	Canada Field Peas.....	57
Cane, Sugar.....	59	Canna Bulbs.....	43
Cantaloupe.....	1, 16, 17	Carbon Bisulphide.....	73
Carrot.....	10	Cauliflower.....	11
Cauliflower Plants.....	11, 29	Celery.....	11
Celery Plants.....	29	Celery.....	11
Celery.....	11	Celery.....	11
Ceresan.....	74	Chinese Petsai.....	9
Charcoal.....	68	Chick Boxes.....	69
Chick Boxes.....	69	Chick Feeders.....	70
Chufas.....	65	Citron.....	19
Citron.....	19	Clovers.....	2, 54, 55
Cod Liver Oil.....	69	Collards and Collard Plants.....	1, 11, 29
Copper Oxide.....	73	Copper Sulphate.....	73
Corn, Ensilage.....	2, 46	Corn, Garden.....	1, 12, 13
Corn, Field 2, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49		Corn, Hybrid.....	2, 44, 45
Corn, Pop.....	12	Corn Planter.....	74
Corn Salad.....	10	Cotton.....	66
Cotton.....	66	Cotton Seed Oil.....	73
Cow Manure.....	67	Cow Peas.....	60
Cress.....	10	Crotalaria.....	63
Crow Repellent.....	73	Cucumber.....	14
Cultivators.....	63	Cultures, Inoculating.....	75
Cutworm Bait.....	72	Cyanogas.....	73
Cyclone Seed Sower.....	75	Cymling or Squash.....	25
Dahlia Bulbs.....	43	Diarrhoea Tablets.....	69
Dairy Feed.....	68	Dog Foods.....	68
Dogsoff.....	73	Drills, Seed.....	75
Dusters, Powder.....	76		
Egg Boxes and Crates.....	69	Egg Grading Scale.....	61
Egg Plant.....	14, 29	Egg Tester.....	71
Endive.....	14	Ensilage Corn.....	2, 46
Ethylene Dichloride.....	73	Emulsion.....	73
Evergreen Spray.....	33, 72		
Feeders, Poultry.....	70	Fertilizers.....	67
Fish Meal.....	68	Fish Oil Soap.....	72
Flea Killer.....	73		

INDEX

INDEX		Page		Page
Flower Seeds.....	30 to 42		Pepper.....	23
and inside front cover.....			Pepper Plants.....	29
Forks, Spading.....	74		Petsai, Chinese.....	9
Founts and Feeders.....	70		Phosphate, Acid.....	67
Game Bird Food.....	58		Pie Plant.....	24
Gape Worm Extractor.....	71		Pigeon Food.....	68
Garden Gloves.....	33, 74		Planet, Jr., Tools.....	75
Garden Tools.....	74, 75		Planters, Corn and Potato.....	74
Gherkin.....	14		Plant Setter.....	75
Gladioli Bulbs.....	43		Plants, Vegetable.....	29
Gloves, Garden.....	33, 74		Plows, Garden.....	75
Gourds.....	14		Potatoes.....	64, 75
Grafting Wax.....	73		Potato Planter.....	74
Grasses.....	2, 50 to 53		Pot Labels.....	75
Grass Shears.....	74		Pots, Paper.....	75
Grass Mixtures.....	50, 51		Poultry Foods.....	68
and inside back cover.....			Poultry Supplies and Remedies.....	68, 69, 70, 71
Grass Nuts.....	65		Powder Dusters.....	69
Grit, Poultry.....	68		Pratt's Poultry Remedies.....	76
Grit and Shell Boxes.....	70		Pruners.....	75
Gumbo or Okra.....	20		Punch, Poultry.....	71
			Pumpkin.....	24
Hay Mixtures.....	50, 51		Pyrethrum Dust.....	72
Hay Grasses.....	52, 53		Quail Mixture.....	58
Hedge Shears.....	74		Quail Mash.....	68
Herbs.....	28		Radish.....	24
Hollybrook Poultry Foods.....	68		Raffia.....	75
Honey Dew.....	17		Rape.....	61
Hormodin.....	73		Rat and Mouse Killers.....	73
Horse Radish Roots.....	29		Red Arrow Spray.....	72
Hotkaps.....	75		Rhubarb.....	24
Hover.....	70		Rhubarb Roots.....	29
Ilygrometers.....	71		Roost Paint.....	69
Hyper-Humus.....	67		Rotenone Dust.....	72
			Rootone.....	73
Inoculating Cultures.....	63		Ruta Baga.....	28
Insecticides.....	72, 73		Sage Roots.....	29
Kaffir Corn.....	59		Salsify or Oyster Plant.....	25
Kale.....	13		Scalecide.....	72
Kayso.....	73		Sea Kale.....	7
Kohl Rabi.....	15		Seed Sowers.....	75
Labels, Pot and Tree.....	75		Semesan.....	74
Lawn Grass.....	Inside back cover.		Sesbania.....	58
Leck.....	15		Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.....	59
Leg Bands.....	71		Shears.....	74
Lespedeza.....	56		Sheep Manure.....	67
Lethane 440.....	72		Slug Shot.....	72
Lethane Spreader.....	73		Snarol.....	72
Lettuce.....	15		Soda, Nitrate of.....	67
Lettuce Plants.....	29		Sorghum.....	59
Lice Killers.....	69		Soy or Soja Beans.....	62
Lime, Hydrated, and Lime-stone.....	67		Spading Fork.....	74
Lime-Sulphur.....	72		Spinach.....	25
Madeira Vine Roots.....	43		Sprayers.....	76
Magnesium Arsenate.....	72		Spray Materials.....	72, 73
Mangel Wurzel.....	72		Spring Pasture Mixture.....	50
Meat Scrap.....	68		Squash or Cymling.....	25
Melon, Musk.....	16, 17		Stanley's Crow Repellent.....	73
Melon, Water.....	18, 19		Stimulant.....	31, 73
Meo 181.....	73		Sugar Cane.....	59
Millet.....	58		Sulfocide.....	72
Milo Maize.....	59		Sulphate of Ammonia.....	67
Mole Trap.....	74		Sulphur.....	68, 73
Mologen.....	72		Sunflower for Feeding.....	68
Moss.....	75		Sunflower for Planting.....	59
Mulch Paper.....	75		Sweet Peas.....	41
Mustard.....	20		Sweet Potato Plants.....	29
			Swiss Chard.....	7
Nest Eggs.....	71		Tendergreen.....	20
Nitrate of Soda.....	67		Teosinte.....	59
Oats.....	57		Thermometers.....	71
Okra or Gumbo.....	20		Thyme Roots.....	29
Onion Plants.....	29		Tobacco.....	29
Onion Seeds.....	21		Tobacco Dust.....	73
Onion Sets.....	68		Tomato.....	26, 27
Oyster Plant or Salsify.....	25		Tomato Plants.....	26, 29
Oyster Shell.....	68		Tools, Garden.....	74, 75
Paper Pots.....	75		Trap, Mole.....	74
Para-di-chloro benzene.....	73		Triogen.....	72
Paris Green.....	72		Trowels, Garden.....	74
Parsley.....	20		Tree Labels.....	75
Parsnip.....	21		Tuberose Bulbs.....	43
Pasture Grasses.....	52, 53		Turnip.....	28
Pasture Mixtures.....	50, 51		Vegetable Plants.....	29
Peanuts.....	63		Velvet Beans.....	60
Peanut Meal.....	68		Vetch.....	57
Pearl Millet.....	58		Vigoro.....	67
Peas, Austrian Winter.....	57		Vitamin B1.....	72
Peas, Black Eye.....	2, 61		Volek.....	72
Peas, Canada Field.....	57		Walko Tablets.....	69
Peas, Cow.....	60		Water Fountains.....	70
Peas, Crowder.....	61		Watermelon.....	18, 19
Peas, Gallavant, or Rice.....	61		Weeders.....	74, 75
Peas, Garden.....	22, 23		Weed Killer.....	73
Peat Moss.....	67, 75		Worm Capsules and Powders.....	69
			Zinc Sulphate.....	73

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN - RICHMOND, VA.



WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture; cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, express or implied, as to description (kind, variety and name), productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the amount paid for them will be refunded.

(Do not write in this space)

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name.....
(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address very plainly.)

Post Office.....State.....

R. F. D. No. Box No. County

Express Office (if different from Post Office)

Freight Depot.....State.....

State how you want goods shipped by placing an X in proper space.

Parcel Post

Express

Freight

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date.....

P. O. Order.....

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....

Cash.....

Stamps.....

Total.....

PACKAGE

P. BOX

W. BOX

BAGS

*Do not write in
this space*

PRICES, ESPECIALLY FIELD SEEDS, ONION SETS, FERTILIZERS AND POULTRY FOODS, ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

[illegible]

Don't Overlook Our Offer of \$1.25 Worth for \$1.00 on Page 3. It Applies to Cash Orders Only

WOOD'S LAWN GRASSES

To Make a Lawn

Sow as early in the spring as possible. Dig or plow the ground deeply, pulverizing the clods. Work fertilizer into the soil and rake till smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other, cover lightly and roll or pack the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut when two inches high, and cut regularly. Water generously twice a week; oftener in dry weather. Pull out weeds and coarse grasses with a lawn weeder and sow seeds where the weeds were. For lasting results, give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring. **Ask for our Lawn Grass Circular.**

Renewing Old Lawns

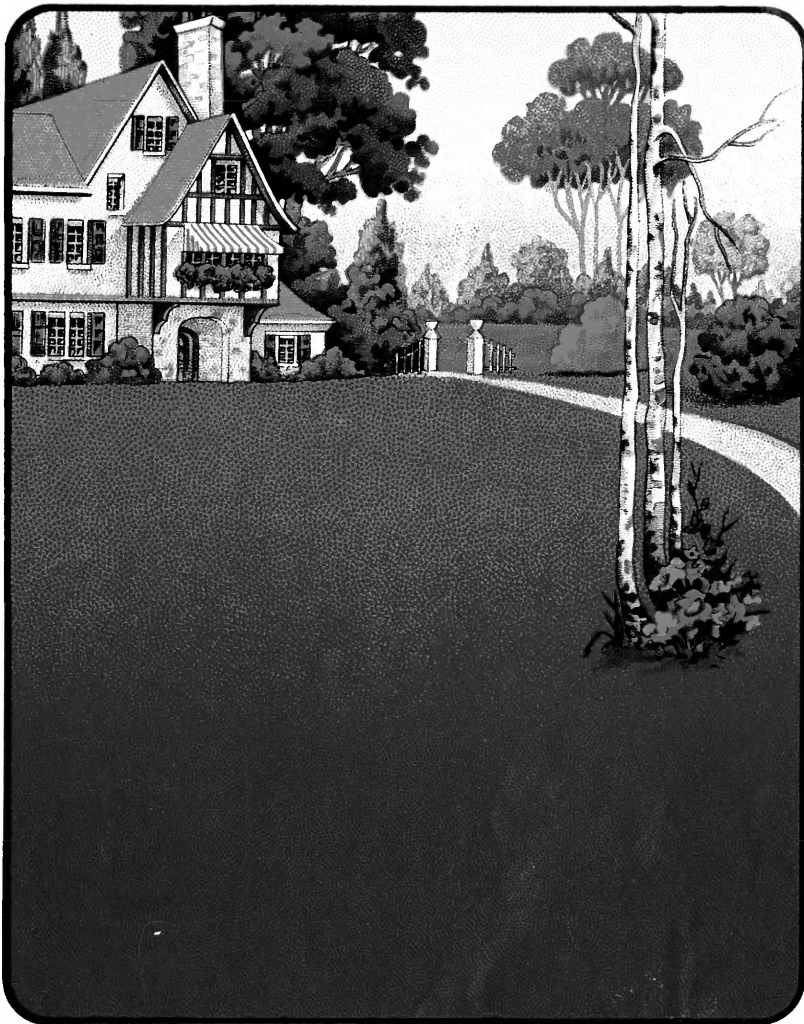
Every spring and fall sow more seeds. Cut the grass close. Apply a good fertilizer generously (see below). Stir the soil with a sharp rake. Sow 1 pound of seed to 500 square feet, thicker on bare spots. Roll lightly and water freely.

What Grass to Sow

In Virginia and farther north, in westerly sections of the Carolinas and farther west, sow **Wood's Super-Green**, **Wood's Evergreen** and **Shady Park Lawn Grasses**. In other parts of South sow **Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass**. Under trees and shaded places sow **Wood's Shady Park Lawn Grass**.

How to Cut Your Lawn

Cutting a lawn is best done with a power lawn mower. Models are available for all sizes of lawns. We are distributors for the famous "MOTO-MOWERS." Prices range from \$60.00 up. Write for information and prices.



Wood's "Super Green" Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 sq. ft; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

A combination of the finest turf grasses available. Contains only Certified Bent Grass, Chewing's and Creeping Red Fescues, Poa Trivialis, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Red Top. No Clover. All seeds are of the highest grade, and will produce a thick even, velvety turf, even in shady locations. Recommended for lawns in Virginia, Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and all states north of Virginia. Should be used where particular care can be given.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.15.
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 45c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 42c per lb.; 100 lbs. 40c per lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

In selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. It makes a quick and lasting growth. It is recommended especially for the easterly sections of the Carolinas and for states farther south. Not recommended for Virginia.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.15; 50 lbs. \$14.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 29c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 27c per lb. No charge for bags.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 150 square feet; 125 lbs sows an acre

A blended mixture of fine quick-growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains none of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-around, general purpose lawn mixture for large areas, parks, athletic fields, etc.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$5.90; 50 lbs. \$11.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 24 lbs. 23c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 21c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 20c per lb.

No charge for bags.

White Dutch Clover

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$6.80; 25 lbs. \$17.00.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

No one grass is suitable for making a lawn, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. It contains no coarse grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$15.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 24 lbs. 35c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 32c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 30c per lb. No charge for bags.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15; 50 lbs. \$20.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 37c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 35c per lb. No charge for bags.

Fertilizers For Lawns

Wood's "Standard" Lawn Fertilizer A specially prepared fertilizer for the production of fine velvety turf. Contains all the elements of plant food needed by grass. High organic content. Use freely spring and fall.

25 lb. bag 85c; 100 lbs. \$3.00
Use 15 to 20 lbs. per 1000 square feet.

Vigoro The ideal plant food for lawns and gardens. By mail postpaid 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$40.00.

**HYPER-HUMUS, PEAT MOSS
and BONE MEAL, See page 67**

WOOD'S COVER COLLECTIONS

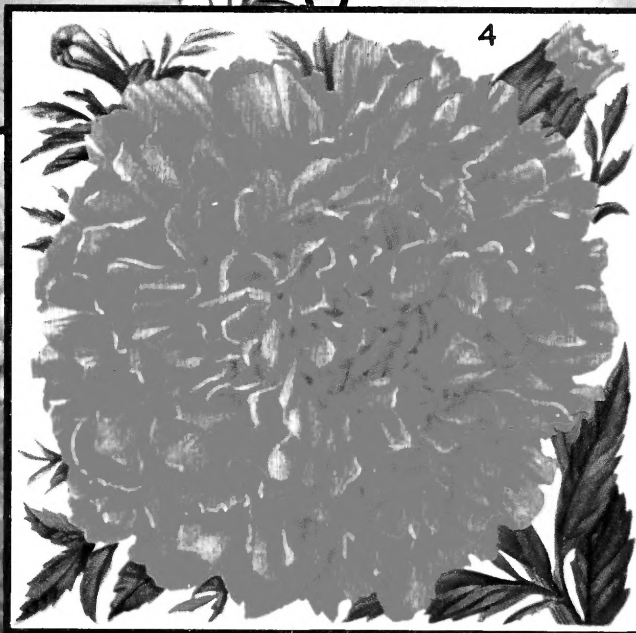
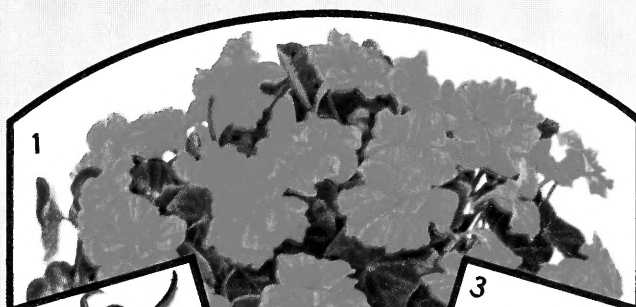
*Cover
Collection*

No. 1400

1 PACKET EACH

50¢

- 1 - Nasturtium, Dwarf Double Gem
- 2 - Cosmos, Sensation
- 3 - Petunia, Wood's Bedding
- 4 - Marigold, Yellow Supreme
- 5 - Aster, Wood's Superb Mixture
- 6 - Zinnia, California Giant



T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA